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GENEVA SPACE WEAPONS PLENARY MEETING REPORTED

LD161138 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 16 TASS -- A plenary meeting has been held here today of the delegation of the USSR and the USA which completed the second round of the talks on nuclear and space weapons. It has been agreed that the next round of talks will start on September 19, this year.

AKHROMEYEV SAYS SDI THREATENS ABM TREATY

PM171019 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 11-17 Jul 85 pp 38-39

[Article by USSR Armed Forces Chief of Staff Marshal S. Akhromeyev: "United States Is Promoting Arms Race"]

[Text] The international situation remains tense and dangerous because of the arms race that the U.S. Administration and some of its NATO allies have conducted over the past few years.

Everything seems to indicate that U.S. imperialism intends to continue that race and increase the danger of war. But if in the current situation all the forces of peace unite, forming a common front, it will be possible to ensure a stronger and more stable peace.

The negotiations on nuclear and space weapons that the USSR is holding with the United States serve to preserve and strengthen peace. The attainment of greater international security depends to a considerable extent on whether or not we succeed in strengthening the international legal foundations of the arms limitation process; preserving and not destroying what has already been accomplished in this field and concluding new agreements. It is of considerable importance to preserve the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems (the ABM treaty).

The limitation, much less the reduction of nuclear weapons, is inconceivable in the context of the nuclearization of space. The creation and deployment in orbit of offensive space weapons entail a numerical increase in and modernization of strategic nuclear weapons. There is an objective reciprocal relationship between offensive strategic systems and defensive strategic systems. Such is the logic of nuclear confrontation. The construction of an extensive space-based ABM defense system, conceived in the United States, has a marked aggressive dimension.

In this situation, how will the other side -- that is, the USSR -- act? The truth is that it has no choice but inevitably to restore the strategic balance and increase its offensive strategic forces, complementing them with defensive systems.

The militarization of space is causing an uncontrollable arms race in all directions, making it even more intense and dangerous, as well as giving rise to a considerable reduction in strategic stability.

U.S. leaders understood this well long ago. In 1967, Robert McNamara, then defense secretary, said that in light of the U.S. creation of an ABM defense system the USSR "will have no alternative but to increase its offensive forces' potential." Reflecting on the matter, Senator Kennedy stated: "The deployment of an ABM defense system would involve us in an arms race unprecedented in the history of weapons." Former President Richard Nixon stated that the most powerful ABM defense system the United States could create would be unable to save the United States from catastrophic damage in a retaliatory strike.

Acknowledgment of the objective link between offensive strategic systems and defensive strategic systems, of the ability of large-scale ABM defense systems to cause an arms race, and of the impossibility of gaining advantages over the other side in it caused the sides in the first USSR-U.S. negotiations to limit strategic arms negotiations, which began in 1969 (Salt I), to agreeing on the need to concentrate on preparing agreements limiting ABM defense systems. This enabled the USSR and the United States to sign two important documents in May 1972: the Treaty on the limitation of ABM Systems and the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms.

ABM Treaty

The politicomilitary significance of the ABM treaty is considerable. Among other documents, it serves as a basis for relations between the two sides. In signing it the USSR and the United States acknowledged that in the nuclear age only mutual restraint in the field of ABM defense will make it possible to advance toward nuclear arms limitation and reduction, that is, to contain the strategic arms race as a whole.

In the treaty itself this approach takes shape in a set of clauses formulated in specific terms. Thus the treaty forbids the United States and the USSR from deploying ABM systems nationwide -- that is, extensive ABM systems -- and from creating the infrastructure for that defense. Each side can have an ABM defense system limited to a single region (capital or ICBM base), within which it can deploy up to 100 ABM launchers, no more than 100 antiballistic missiles in launch positions, and a limited number of radar stations.

It is forbidden to create, test, or deploy sea-, air-, or space-based ABM defense systems or components or ground-based systems on mobile launchers.

Moreover, the sides agreed not to transfer to other countries and not to deploy outside their national territories the ABM defense systems or components limited by the treaty.

The Soviet-U.S. limitation treaty lays down an essential framework for subsequent negotiations with a view to limiting and reducing nuclear weapons.

The ABM treaty has been in force for over 10 years. During that period the two sides have met on two occasions (1977 and 1982) to analyze it, and they were unanimous in acknowledging that it still accords with their interests and needs no changes or amendments.

If the treaty limiting ABM defense systems became invalid for one reason or another, the basis underpinning the negotiations on nuclear arms limitation would disappear. In fact, it would mean their failure and an uncontrolled arms race for decades.

Washington knows all this, of course. It also knows that the ABM treaty is a stabilizing factor. Moreover, members of the U.S. Administration take every opportunity to refer to the need to "strengthen the operation" of the treaty. Yet they have long been intent on undermining it.

Reagan's "SDI"

The U.S. Administration's actions aimed at designing a new kind of weapon -- offensive space devices -- are incompatible with the ABM treaty principles. In proclaiming the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] and beginning to make an extensive ABM system equipped with space elements, Washington is seeking to torpedo that treaty. Some U.S. leaders, especially in the Pentagon, (R. Perle and others) -- not concealing U.S. ambitions regarding space -- call bluntly for abandonment of the ABM treaty.

The U.S. Administration denies the incompatibility of the "star wars" plans with the principles of this highly important document. It resorts to maneuvers and seeks loopholes in the formulas of the treaty itself in order to justify the militarization of space in the eyes of society. This is being done in various ways.

First way: Washington statesmen deliberate a great deal and even forthrightly assert that the work to create an extensive space-based ABM defense system is only harmless technological research, which, according to them, does not prevent implementation of the ABM treaty. The U.S. mass media disseminate this view extensively.

In fact the situation is different. The ABM treaty (Article 5) forbids creating and testing space-based ABM defense systems or components, systems that are precisely what the United States' "harmless research" is aimed at.

Second way: Taking advantage of the lack of information among broad sections of society, U.S. Administration representatives assert that the ABM treaty clauses apply only to ABM systems and components that existed at the time of its signing, listed among "ABM defense components" since Article 2 of the treaty does not mention them. [sentence as published]

The treaty clauses stipulate all systems aimed at combating strategic ballistic missiles or their components in flight trajectories. Since the ABM defense components created within the framework of the SDI are intended to achieve precisely this aim, all the treaty provisions -- in the first place the ban on developing, testing, and deploying space-based ABM defense systems or components -- apply fully to them.

Third Way: The U.S. architects of the "star wars" program are especially zealous in disseminating the following view: The ABM treaty not only does not ban but even advocates the designing of "exotic" ABM devices (lasers, beams, projectiles, and so forth). For instance, P. Nitze, adviser to the President and to the secretary of state in the Geneva negotiations, forthrightly presents the designing of space-based ABM components based on different physical principles as an action authorized by the ABM treaty.

This is a clear falsification of the facts. In fact, the agreed declaration attached to the treaty does not rule out the possibility of the sides' developing ABM devices "based on different physical principles," but only within the framework of the restrictions stipulated by the treaty as a whole; that is, in a single, authorized area.

Fourth way: Opting for destruction of the ABM treaty, U.S. statesmen are seeking to use the fact that the treaty itself stipulates the possibility of introducing corresponding amendments in its text (Article 14). For this reason they say that the U.S. actions contrary to the treaty can be legalized in some way -- for instance, by revising this document or introducing into its text amendments agreed upon with the Soviet side.

The USSR will not, of course, agree to the treaty limiting ABM systems being reduced to a cover for the U.S. policy aimed at ensuring an arms race in space-based ABM systems.

Fifth way: In the general course taken by the U.S. Administration with a view to torpedoing the ABM treaty, accusations that the USSR is violating contract obligations are intertwined with a malicious spirit.

In saying so, the U.S. side very frequently speculates about the Soviet radar station being constructed near Krasnoyarsk.

The unfounded argument is used that this radar station is an ABM early warning station and for this reason should be sited not in the Krasnoyarsk area but on the periphery of the USSR and oriented outward, as is required by Article 6 of the treaty.

However, the radar station being built near Krasnoyarsk is not subject to the restrictions stipulated by Article 6 of the ABM treaty and has nothing to do with the early warning system for missle attacks. That station is intended to trace space devices. The U.S. side has been informed of this. The U.S. side's attempt to continue to "indict" the USSR pursues only the aim of justifying the course followed by the United States itself, the course of topedoing the ABM treaty.

In the USSR no preparations are being made to create a territorial ABM defense system. No work is being done on antiaircraft defense systems that conflicts with the ABM treaty provisions.

The USSR, the Soviet leadership has declared repeatedly with the utmost determination, does not seek military superiority, but it will not tolerate superiority over itself on earth or in space. The promoters of "star wars" should not forget, USSR Defense Minister and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov emphasized in his replies to TASS, that the "creation of offensive space weapons will inevitably make the security of the United States itself and its allies more vulnerable."

Preservation and strict observance of the ABM treaty are a guarantee of successful progress toward the attainment of agreements in the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. CPSU General Secretary Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has stressed that an arms race cannot be reconciled with negotiations on disarmament. The Soviet Union will not promote such a course and will not slacken its efforts to achieve tangible and mutually acceptable agreements that will make it possible to end the arms race and promote disarmament.

U.S. USING GENEVA TALKS AS 'SMOKESCREEN' FOR SDI

PM171551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kuznetsov report under the rubric "At the Geneva Talks": "From Words to Deeds"]

[Text] Geneva -- The second round of Soviet-American tells on nuclear and space weapons ended 16 July.

This stage of the talks -- including regular plenary sessions several times a week and meetings of groups on space arms, strategic arms, and medium-range nuclear weapons -- started 30 May. It has been agreed to start the next round of talks on 19 September.

As is known, the problem of the arms race in space and the ending of the arms race on earth is considered the key problem in Soviet-American relations and for the whole international community. As was pointed out in the January accord in Geneva between the USSR and the United States, this problem must be discussed and resolved in its natural interconnection and interdependence. The USSR came to the new round of talks in Geneva with the specific proposal of the mutual introduction of a moratorium on creating space weapons and a freeze on nuclear arsenals for the whole period of the talks.

Logically developing this approach, our country unilaterally declared a moratorium in April on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other measures in Europe.

As the Soviet side proposed, the establishment of a moratorium could have been used to introduce specific proposals on all the questions under discussion, including the question of the levels to which it might be possible to reduce strategic offensive weapons if nuclear space weapons are banned.

Political observers' circles in Geneva greeted with satisfaction the statement made on behalf of the Soviet leadership that the USSR would not take the first steps with weapons in space and that the United States had agreed with the USSR in binding form to confirm its own commitment to the requirements of unlimited duration of the ABM treaty.

However, the U.S. delegation countered this approach with a stance that patently differs from the January accord and sabotaged the constructive discussion of questions, attempting to secure unilateral advantages and impose an arms race in space. The program for creating space strike weapons, which the current administration is pushing through so zealously in violation of existing treaties and agreements, is aimed at mounting a nuclear arms race in all directions and is provoking resolute condemnation from the world public.

Every day during the second round the Soviet and American delegations received letters and telegrams from various countries expressing concern at the lack of progress in the talks and condemning the U.S. side's tactics, which are aimed at creating the appearance of activity but consider the talks merely a propaganda tool, a "smokescreen" for implementing "star wars" programs.

Let us leaf through the pages of handwritten letters from schoolchildren, war veterans, and workers and the typed appeals from political and public organizations.

"My father and five brothers never returned from the war," wrote Zamanbay Baydauletovich Ozganbeyev, a secondary school history teacher from Chardara in Kazakhstan. "We must prevent the irremediable -- the destruction of our planet in a nuclear war."

Charles (Dezira), chairman of the International Committee of Sachsenhausen, on behalf of 14 national organizations of former concentration camp inmates, believes that it is most urgent to "adopt decisions leading to the reduction of nuclear arsenals and to help lessen the threat of nuclear war and prevent the militarization of space. We welcome the proposal to introduce a moratorium on deploying medium-range missiles in Europe during the talks," C. (Dezira) said.

From far-off Australia a letter arrived for the Soviet delegation from the "Brunswick Valley for Peace" organization. In it (Dzh. Makle) reported about a resolution adopted wishing success to the talks. The letter expressed alarm that the Reagan administration's persistence in implementing the "star wars" doctrine is not leading to success in the talks but, on the contrary, could lead to their failure and unleash an uncontrollable arms race.

In the replies to these appeals from various world countries, V.P. Karlov, head of the Soviet delegation, said in conversation with an IZVESTIYA correspondent that we stress the positive thrust of the USSR's stance at the Geneva talks and the need to adopt practical decisions preventing the spread of the arms race to space and making it possible to halt it on earth, thereby ensuring the conditions for the radical reduction of nuclear weapons.

Letters, telegrams, appeals, lines of expectation and hope... Will Geneva become the symbol of real disarmament? Will it go down in the history of mankind as the city where a new era without wars or weapons had its beginning? This is what the peoples, the future of our children, and future generations expect and demand.

TRUE U.S. SDI PLANS REVEALED IN NSC DIRECTIVE 172

PM171335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 Second Edition p 5

[Reserve Colonel V. Chernyshev article: "Nuclear Weapons for 'Star Wars': What the New U.S. National Security Council Directive Indicates"]

[Text] On 30 May the U.S. National Security Council (NSC) adopted Directive 172, which lays out in detail the aims and tasks of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] or, to be more precise, the "star wars" program. As reported by the newspaper NEWSDAY, this directive supersedes all previous statements on the program.

In the newspaper's words, the NSC "has, without any undue fuss, made substantial changes in the 'star wars' program" and "removed certain obscurities." Essentially, however, the document has simply discarded the propaganda camouflage. The plans are formulated more clearly and openly for "internal use," so to speak, so that the planners of "star wars" and weapons developers themselves should not be "confused" by the peace-loving rhetoric and the myths devised to mislead the public.

Contrary to the authors' intention, the document exposes the deliberate falsity of repeated statements by official Washington about the "star wars" program being exclusively "defensive" in nature and designed to facilitate transition from the concept of "mutually assured destruction" to that of "mutually assured survival." But in fact the NSC has endorsed the same old concept of "mutually assured destruction," only on a more sophisticated level, and recognized it as the basis of American policy for the next decades.

Directive 172 also completely debunks another myth, previously created by official Washington, to the effect that the SDI will make nuclear weaons "impotent" and "obsolete" and is based on the use of "nonnuclear systems." The NSC document stated for the first time that nuclear weapons could be an element of the "star wars" program. "We will continue to study promising concepts that presuppose the use of nuclear energy to activate devices capable of destroying ballistic missiles," a main provision of the directive reads. And yet it is precisely the "nonnuclear" aspect of ABM defense that official Washington has been pressing, since, as (Dzh. Ionson), a "star wars" program leader, has acknowledged, the use of nuclear charges "in any form destroys the whole idea." And here we have the truth, which "destroys" the whole hypocritical verbiage now available to the world public.

It emerges from the NSC directive that Reagan's "initiative" has from the very outset been directed toward using the energy of a nuclear explosion and, in particular, the use of third-generation nuclear weapons descended from the atom and hydrogen bombs.

What precisely are these weapons? For many years now work has been under way at the University of California's Lawrence Livermore radiation laboratory to create x-ray lasers using the energy from a nuclear explosion. A space laser battle station is conceived as a nuclear installation with 50 lasers mounted around it automatically guided onto the targets to be destroyed. The system resembles a kind of "hedgehog" whose "body," a nuclear installation, is surrounded by "spines," the straight barrels of laser cannon. This whole system is activated by the explosion of a nuclear charge.

The X-ray laser was given its first trial run in an underground silo in the Nevada desert on 14 November 1980. The test was code-named ("Dofin"). Three months later the magazine AVIATION WEEK and SPACE TECHNOLOGY wrote: "The X-ray lasers created on the basis of the successful ('Dofin') test, when deployed on a combat platform, are so small that it is possible to send a sufficient number of them into orbit in a single compartment of a reusable spacecraft."

The same magazine reported in 1983 that an output equivalent to 400 terawatts was obtained during underground tests of the X-ray laser. One terawatt ("tera" means "monster" in Greek) is the power capable of being yielded by a solar reflector with an 18-km radius. A mirror with a 600-km radius could generate 1,000 terawatts! Such power is in excess of the total power of all mechanisms of any type functioning on the earth. These are the kind of fantastic "monsters" Washington is seeking to make use of for its hegemonist ends and with which it is seeking to flood near-earth space and exploit as space strike weapons!

G. Keyworth, scientific adviser to the U.S. President, speaking at the Lawrence laboratory in January 1983, was enthusiastic about the X-ray laser, describing its creation as "a very important program that will seriously influence the country's stance in the defense sphere in future decades." D. (Razer), a laser specialist and zealous advocate of "star wars," has been even franker, stating that the country possessing space lasers will possess the "longest 'big stick' in history -- the ability to control outer space and then establish its supremacy on earth."

In March THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that the X-ray laser, which will be activated by a nuclear explosion in space, could perfectly well become the main weapon...Although administration officials no longer describe the laser activated by a nuclear explosion as the basis of "star wars," the newspaper points out, research in this field is being carried out at an accelerated rate.

NSC directive 172 has confirmed that the "star wars" program is nuclear in character and that it will not only make nuclear weapons "obsolete" but aims to augment them with a new class of nuclear arms intended to be sited in space.

All the dreams of brandishing the "longest big stick in history" at the world are, of course, doomed to fail. The USSR will not allow the military strategic balance to be upset. And it would be a good thing if some people in Washington grasped the truth of the fact, often proved by history, that every "big stick," no matter how long, has two ends.

W. EUROPEAN APPREHENSIONS ABOUT SDI JUSTIFIED

LD121744 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] London July 12 TASS -- Apprehension, irritation and duplicity of West Europeans in the approach to the "star wars" programme are well justified, writes in the British "NEW STATESMEN" former deputy head of the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-American negotiation on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments in Geneva Jack Mendelson.

Washington is trying to "buy" West Europeans with promises of all sorts of benefits -- scientific-technical, economic and financial, should they join the programme. In this connection the author points to the negative opinion in the question of West German and also British specialists who believe that the United States intends to use West European countries as contractors.

The United States would be in a better position, if Western Europe was not tempted by 30 silver pieces of subcontracts and supported those who seek to drive the "star wars" gin back into the bottle, Mendelson writes in conclusion.

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF TOKYO NUCLEAR WAR SYMPOSIUM

PM161417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Symposium Ends"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 14 Jul -- The international symposium on questions of the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war and the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons ended in the Japanese capital yesterday.

Despite certain differences of views, the participants in the symposium expressed the unanimous opinion that the forces of imperialism, above all the United States, are the initiators and motive force behind the nuclear arms race, which increases the threat of world catastrophe. The communist and workers' party envoys resolutely condemned the U.S. "star wars" program and cited concrete facts to show its aggressive nature.

They demanded that Washington and its allies in military blocs and treaties give a constructive response to the numerous peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

In the course of the concluding discussion the CPSU representatives stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state have never stopped persistently struggling for general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. They noted that the international agreements and accords reached on the USSR's initiative hamper the implementation of the aggressive U.S. circles' plans to whip up the arms race. The CPSU proceeds from the certainty that it will ultimately be possible to make imperialism follow the path of nuclear disarmament.

Taking part in the Tokyo international symposium, which was organized on the initiative of the Japanese Communist Party, were representatives of 27 communist and workers' parties, including a CPSU delegation consisting of A. E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities, and I. I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

CEMA PANEL EXAMINES FOOD SUPPLY ISSUES

PM161045 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Own information report: "In the Spirit of Cooperation"]

[Text] A session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Agriculture was held in Poznan (Poland) this week. Participating in it were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and also Yugoslavia. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen attended as observers.

Fulfilling the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, the session participants devoted special attention in their work to the implementation of comprehensive cooperation measures to improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population of these countries.

In connection with the Moscow conference's decision on the need to accelerate the development and enhance the efficiency of the national economies of the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and Mongolia and on their broader participation in the international socialist division of labor, the progress in realizing special measures for the fraternal countries' cooperation in this sphere was examined. Questions of scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of plant growing and livestock raising in accordance with the general agreement on assistance in the accelerated development of Vietnamese science and technology through 1990 were discussed.

The CEMA commission adopted a resolution to supplement the program of work on the mechanization, electrification, and automation of production processes in plant growing and livestock raising with working plans providing for the economical and rational utilization of fuel and energy resources in 1986-90 and the period through the year 2000.

The session discussed and approved basic demands on the work of control loading and unloading and disinfection complexes at international airports, at railroad stations, and on highways with a view to improving the system of veterinary protection of the CEMA countries' territory against particularly dangerous diseases of agricultural animals. The implementation of these demands will help to improve conditions for reciprocal deliveries of pedigree animals and livestock products.

There was a traditional exchange of opinions and experience in recultivating land and bringing it into agricultural circulation, and a number of other questions were also examined.

ALIYEV COMMENTS ON YOUTH YEAR, MOSCOW FESTIVAL

PM171451 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 14 Jul 85 pp 4, 12

[Interview with CPSU Politburo member, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Commission on the Holding of International Youth Year in the USSR Geydar Aliyev by Aleksandr Guber: "The Party Has Faith in Young People"; date, place not given]

[Text] [Guber] The UN has declared 1985 International Youth Year. How does the Soviet leadership assess this decision?

[Aliyev] As a very up-to-date and important initiative. We give it our complete support. We also approve of the International Year's motto: "Participation, development, peace". We realize that the problems of young people, which are among the most topical problems in the present world, cannot be solved in the space of a year. But it is extremely important to draw the attention of the governments of all countries and of the entire world community to them. We regard this as the main purpose of International Youth Year. So it is possible to do quite a lot for young people even in one year. We know that from our state's experience.

[Guber] There is not a single problem today that is not connected with young people in one way or another. Which of them are most important, in your opinion?

[Aliyev] I think they have been rather aptly expressed in the above-mentioned motto of International Youth Year. It is necessary to make the younger generation more active in all social and state affairs, and to increase its contribution to the solution of social, economic, cultural, and ecological problems that face humanity; in particular, to increase the young people's role in the struggle for peace, understanding and cooperation.

Mankind can expect all that from young people only if it gives the most serious attention to their needs. It is of paramount importance to realize this truth in full: all the world's problems have a bearing on young people's interests and not a single one of them can be solved without their participation.

Statesmen and the media in the non-socialist world bitterly complain about the younger generation's indifference, lack of spiritual interests, disrespect for elders, leading towards antisocial behavior, and the use of drugs and alcoholism.

[Guber] You are of the opinion that such complaints are groundless?

[Aliyev] All these sorry phenomena do exist in capitalist countries. Worse than that, they are getting more widespread. However, it is not the young people who are so much to blame for this, but rather the conditions in which capitalist society has put them. I'm talking about unemployment, social inequality, lack of prospects, and inaccessibility of education for many of them.

[Guber] Does this mean that there are no problems with young people in our socialist society?

[Aliyev] Not at all. The party, the government, public organizations and work collectives are constantly concerned with young people and their problems.

In this sense, we can call each and every year in the USSR a youth year and that would not be an exaggeration. Soviet power offers young people every opportunity to get well established in what is the main thing -- work. In our country this right, firmly secured by socialism and consolidated by the USSR Constitution, is enriched and supplemented by new opportunities and guarantees from year to year. These opportunities include the broadest possible choice of activities for both young men and women; guarantees of professional growth; improvement of working conditions and labor organization and increase in the volume of machinery and, lastly, the improvement of material and moral incentives and the social recognition with which conscientious, productive work is always recompensed in our society.

Or take another, also vitally important field for young people -- education. The right to education, granted by the Great October Socialist Revolution, is also getting supplemented and enriched with new opportunities and guarantees. The reform of general education and vocational training is introducing a new, extremely high stage in the progress of public education in the USSR. The reform is, essentially, a broad-scale social program for the formation of the younger generations in the country, aimed at our strategic goal -- the shaping of a fully developed personality of the builder of the new society. It provides for the perfection of the entire study process, for a further strengthening of the school's material and technical base, and for a fuller satisfaction of the need in preschool and school institutions. The state has allocated sizeable means for this purpose.

How, if we are briefly to recap it, do we approach the problems of young people? We bring about the necessary material conditions for the harmonious development of all young people, draw then into the performance of the most important tasks that face the society, help them become socially active, foster the spirit of collectivism, humanism, patriotism and internationalism in them. Not everything has turned out as it should so far -- there are both objective and subjective reasons for that. And that is the real problem, not that we don't know what to do with the young people.

[Guber] What is your opinion of the rather fashionable theme -- the generation gap?

[Aliyev] It does not exist in our socialist society nor can it due to the nature of our society. I think in the West it exists mostly on paper - in books and articles by bouregois authors.

[Guber] And what about the massive manifestations by the young people that sometimes turn into full-scale riots?

[Aliyev] It is simply profitable for certain people to describe the protest and revolt against the bourgeois order as the generation gap. The young people protest against this order. And, by the way, quite a few elder people support them and protest themselves against this order. Let's not speak here about young people's protest in the capitalist countries, sometimes developing into extremist, ugly outrages. Unfortunately, it does happen. But the essence doesn't change - it is not a generation gap but a gap dividing young people from bourgeois society.

[Guber] Unfriendly propaganda quite often declares that the CPSU and our state are "afraid of young people" and are reluctant to promote them to top posts. What can you say about this?

[Aliyev] This contradicts both the real state of affairs and the principles of our party.

The 6th congress of the Bolshevik Party held in 1917 played an outstanding role in preparing the victorious socialist revolution. The average age of the delegates was 28. According to present-day concepts it was Komsomol age.

Lenin called the mistrust in young people, a fear that due to their inexperience they could make mistakes, an "idiotic, philistine" fear.

Experience comes with time. It is acquired in struggle. Convictions also harden in struggle. Our party travels from this premise, as it has always done, when determining its line in relation to young people.

Much is entrusted to young people in our country. None of us is surprised when coming across a young director of an enterprise, collective farm chairman, shop superintendent, head of a laboratory, airliner captain, or chief specialist of a ministry. Many young people are deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the supreme soviets of union republics and local soviets of people's deputies.

The concern for young people, for their active participation in all affairs, including as commanders, so to speak, is concern for those who will continue the cause started by their elders.

[Guber] Still, today there are less young people among the leaders of the party, state and the economy than there were in the first post-revolutionary years. Why?

[Aliyev] The times were different. An ordinary seaman had to be appointed a minister of state and a rank-and-file worker a plant director. We had too few specialists who were dedicated to the revolution. Many of these directors later on became major knowledgeable administrators. They studied without leaving their jobs and got their know-how from their work. There is no need to do that now. One must first study and make good and only after that occupy an administrative post. One cannot be without a good education -- political and organizational capabilities are not enough. Today, people get higher schools' diplomas at 23-24.

All that being as it is, we intend to promote young people more actively than we have to date. Our country is now experiencing a period of serious change. As Mikhail Gorbachev said: "We expect a particular lot from young people, with their energy and searching minds and their interest in all that is new and progressive." But this will not mean a mechanical replacement of old by young personnel. Everything will be decided by each person's personal qualities.

[Guber] Far from all our readers abroad understand how the trust in young people proclaimed by the party is combined with the party's guidance of the Komsomol -- our chief youth organization?

[Aliyev] The question of the Communists' approach to youth organizations was discussed at the above-mentioned 6th congress, not long before October 1917. At the time there was no consensus of opinion in the party on this problem. Some people thought that the youth organizations should be left alone, without any leadership on the part of the party. Others, on the contrary, offered to set up something like a youth section within the party itself. Lenin's opinion prevailed: the youth league should be an independent organization and be self-governed, working under party guidance and guided by "the general directives of the Communist Party". And that is how it has been since the birth of the Komsomol in 1918.

The guidance of the Komsomol by the CPSU is not petty guardianship at all, not the issuing of prescribed courses of action and directives in all cases, but is the providing for the Komsomol of a general perspective, the conditions for developing and expressing social activity, creativity and for genuinely independent action.

The party and the Komsomol have a common ideology, common goals and tasks of developing Soviet society and bringing up the younger generation. The party helps the Komsomol to organize its activities. And the Komsomol helps the party in educating the young people, in the construction of the new society.

I shall note one other thing. The party has never criticized the Komsomol for being a "busybody", for excessive activity, persistence or an irreconcilable attitude to shortcomings. But it did criticize the Komsomol for the exact opposites of the above - avoidance of acute problems. Inertia in defending young people's interests, and insufficient persistence in dealing with questions pertaining to the younger generation. This kind of criticism is natural. The party regards the Komsomol not as an obedient "yes-man", but as a combat assistant and its own reliable reserve. And the better the Komsomol fulfills this role, the more independent action, courage and creativeness it displays, the closer it will conform both to the interests of what it is doing and to party principles. And the Komsomol replacements to the party will be all the worthier.

[Guber] What is the role of young people in the changes that are now taking place in the country, as you see it?

[Aliyev] These changes are aimed, above all, at the acceleration of our socio-economic progress. The better we do that, the better and more meaningful will be the lives of our young people. Essentially, these changes are performed for their sake, for their future. They cannot be performed automatically, of their own accord. Bold ideas and energetic work are needed. We'll have to repudiate a lot of what is too old and absolescent. A profound psychological transformation is needed, especially in everything concerning production, economic and administrative activities. Without it we shall not achieve a sharp acceleration of scientific and technical progress, or the raising of effectiveness of social production. Young people play an exceptionally big role in this. They are especially responsive to everything new, and are less susceptible to the inertia of working in the old way. The party pins great hopes on them.

[Guber] What is the essence of the psychological transformation which you spoke about?

[Aliyev] That is a separate item for a major discussion. I'll try to outline it in a few words. Our economy was developing mainly extensively, laterally, that is, for a long time. The economic problems were solved mainly by increasing output, building new enterprises and developing new regions. If something was in short supply, we tried to make up for it. Recently we simply had no other choice. The situation dictated what we had to do and we were forced to follow in the wake of events. In this manner we defeated hunger, devastation, unemployment, mass-scale epidemics, technical and economic dependence and illiteracy. We had no choice. Neither was there a real opportunity to develop harmoniously in all directions, in a well-balanced manner, to prevent deficits and disproportions from occurring. Quite often we had to reconcile ourselves, for the sake of the quantitative growth of production, to relatively low quality of output, no economical expenditure of resources, slow renewal of equipment, etc. The economic managers got inured to this and started to regard it as something taken for granted and inevitable. They still think and work in the same manner in conditions that have changed fundamentally.

That is why the restructuring in the psychology of economic management is indicated. The country has entered a new stage of economic development -- the stage of intensification, raising of effectiveness, renewal of production and saving of resources. Conditions, goals and assessment criteria have changed. And far from everybody has learned to think and act in the new way -- that's the essence of the problem.

[Guber] The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will open in Moscow soon. How do you assess its significance?

[Aliyev] It will be the focal event of International Youth Year. Young people from 150 countries will converge on Moscow for a serious, businesslike discussion of what they can do to strengthen peace and remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. All the previous festivals developed into a sizeable contribution to peace, understanding and cooperation. The Moscow festival, unprecedented in scope and representation, will, of course, develop into a most important landmark in coping with the problems concerning the whole of humanity.

[Guber] The festival has its international, Soviet and other national preparatory committees. They are entrusted with preparing and holding the festival. Why did the commission headed by you also concern itself with this work?

[Aliyev] We don't interfere in their affairs, nor impose our decisions on them. We simply render any necessary assistance to these organs. There is hardly any need to say that the festival's sponsors simply have to cooperate, on a number of questions, with many state and public organizations. Our commission helps to coordinate the common efforts and, as far as I know, the festival sponsors are grateful to us for this.

One other thing. Young people will be taking part in the festival. They are not the only ones interested in its success. We regard the festival as an important event, concerning our entire people and are handling it correspondingly.

[Guber] The festival is the central but far from only event in International Youth Year. What else does your commission do?

[Aliyev] As I've already said, in our country we were not waiting for this year so as to deal in earnest with young people's concerns and needs. Because we are doing this all the time. But in Youth Year it's worthwhile to think what else can be done in this field. Our commission is spurring practical activities on the part of ministries, departments, local authorities, and enterprises. For example, we see to it that the above-mentioned organs produce fashionable and cheap consumer goods for young people, build cooperative housing estates for young families, set up technical endeavour and other clubs, youth cafes, sports facilities, etc.

The commission poses the tasks to the relevant organizations and then hears their reports on what has been done.

In Youth Year we are not only striving to do something new but also to step up the solution of the "old" problems, connected with the various aspects of young people's life. Neither do we ignore the ideological aspects of Youth Year which coincides with the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The Great Patriotic War was a dire trial of the durability of the Soviet system, of the internationalist fraternity of our nations, of the Soviet people's courage and heroism.

The nations of our country passed the test with flying colors. One of the trends in the work of our commission is to help foster in young people the feeling of sacred love for our Soviet motherland, gratitude to the heroic predecessors, whose exploits secured a lasting peace for the whole of mankind, including the younger generations.

The party's attention for and interest in young people were not born with Youth Year, nor will they disappear after it ends.

The foremost concern and duty of the communists have always been to rear a worthy replacement for the party, to bring up young people ideologically mature, loyal to the cause of the party, to the ideals of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. Lenin called our party the party of innovators and the party of the future. And the future, he said, belongs to young people. And that's that.

LOMEYKO: WEST SEEKS REVISION OF POTSDAM DECISIONS

LD171517 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Realizing its responsibility for the destinies of the world, the Soviet Union comes out for the strict observance of agreements on the post-war settlement in Europe and in the Far East reached in Potsdam in 1945. This was stated today at the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the head of the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Lomeyko. He spoke before Soviet and foreign journalists at a briefing devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Berlin (Potsdam) conference. The conference confirmed that despite the difference in view, it is possible for states belonging to different socio-economic systems to reach agreements, he said.

The post-war territorial and political realities recognized by the Potsdam Conference were subsequently consolidated in the principle of the inviolability of frontiers that served as the basis of the 1970 Moscow Treaty concluded between the USSR and the FRG, as well as the treaties among Poland, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the FRG, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Therefore, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry went on, any attempts at eroding territorial and political realities of the post-war arrangement in Europe taken by militaristic and revanchist forces in NATO countries mean undermining the mainstays of European peace, are fraught with the danger of new war. The Soviet Union declared more than once its adherence to the Potsdam agreements that set the foundation of security and peace in Europe.

Answering questions of correspondents, Vladimir Lomeyko criticised the attempts of certain circles of the United States and other NATO countries to revise the decisions of the Berlin (Potsdam) Conference and distort their meaning. As early as in the first years after the end of the war they assumed the course at departure from the concerted policy in this matter. This was manifested in the connivance with and hiding of Nazi war criminals, which takes place also now, and not only in Latin American countries, but also in the United States. The military-technical potential of West Germany was taken under protection so as to draw West Germany into NATO.

One of the manifestations of such a course was the lifting of the remaining restrictions for the FRG on the production of big-range missiles and strategic bombers as well as the lifting of the restrictions in the field of building big naval ships of large tonnage. And finally, the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in West German territory -- the move that generates a real threat to the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR noted that these days dissatisfaction was expressed in the United States, including by the U.S. President and the secretary of state, with the decisions of the Yalta Conference and the Potsdam Conference which endorsed those decisions. Efforts are under way to revise or erode the agreements concluded 40 years ago by the three allied powers which fought jointly to defeat fascist Germany.

Speaking about the joint political initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (the FRG) on setting up in Europe a zone free from chemical weapons, Vladimir Lomeyko said that the Soviet Union and other socialist states favored the complete prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons the world over, and in that sense the Soviet Union regarded the said initiative as the striving of the GDR and a considerable part of the public of the FRG for the success in resolving that issue. The initiative deserves support as a concrete step forward along the road of ridding Europe of chemical weapons.

PRAVDA VIEWS DIFFICULTIES WITHIN OPEC

PM171611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Time of Trials. Problems and Difficulties of the Oil-Producing Countries"]

[Text] Beirut, July -- An OPEC members conference has ended in Vienna. Set up a quarter-century ago, OPEC unites 13 states -- Iran, Iraq, Venezuela, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Indonesia, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Nigeria, Ecuador, and Gabon. OPEC has played and now plays an important role in protecting the national interests of the developing oil-producing countries, which were for a long time targets of plundering by multinational corporations and imperialist states. It makes a serious contribution to stabilizing prices in the oil market and to satisfying the demand for this very important raw material.

The Arab and the world press followed attentively the work of the Vienna meeting. The thing is that imperialist monopolies have already tried repeatedly to "bury" OPEC. This time, too, certain hopes were being cherished in connection with the serious difficulties which this organization is encountering.

A trend toward a lowering in the rate of growth in the demand for oil in general and for the OPEC countries' oil in particular has appeared on the world market in recent years. This is accounted for both by a slump in production, crisis phenomena in the capitalist world, and measures to save energy and use alternative sources and by a discriminatory approach toward OPEC. In particular, countries which are not OPEC members, such as Britain and Norway, and which are shown preference in the markets of industrially developed countries, have increased oil production. According to Western economists' assessments, in 1984 the demand for liquid fuel increased only 1.5 percent, while extraction of "black gold" in the North Sea alone has increased from 1.6 to 2.7 million barrels a day over the past 5 years.

A so-called oil "glut" formed on the world market and seriously affected the OPEC countries' position. In the past 2 years they have been forced to reduce the list price for a barrel of oil from $34 to $28 and to cut total oil extraction from 17.5 to 16 million barrels a day, or, in annual terms, from 857 to 800 million metric tons. OPEC has set new production quotas for each member of the organization.

However, the situation has still not stabilized. On the Rotterdam spot market in May, for example, Saudi Arabia's light oil was on offer at a price of $26.80 a barrel. The oil "glut" still exists too, although the OPEC members' production in May-June fell below the established ceiling -- to 14.5 million barrels a day.

Friction has also arisen among the OPEC members themselves. One of the reasons is oil sales at preferential rates in violation of existing accords. According to data in the PETROLEUM INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY magazine, the OPEC countries sell only 3 million barrels a day at the official price. In order to step up its oil exports, Iran, for example, the magazine attests, directly links the cost of deliveries of "black gold" to oil refineries to the cost of the finished product on the Rotterdam market. Although these discounts have helped some OPEC members to increase sales in the short term, the magazine states, in the long term they lead to further saturation of an already saturated market.

Another reason for the friction is the fact that certain OPEC members exceed the oil production quotas. The violators include Nigeria, Ecuador, Venezuela, and a number of other countries. In order to prevent overproduction in excess of the level set, Saudi Arabia, which has one-fourth of the overall quota, has voluntarily taken on the role of regulator. In June of this year the level of oil production in that country fell to the lowest point in 20 years -- 2.2 million barrels a day. The Saudis have been overtaken by Britain.

In connection with the situation which has taken shape and which is assuming an increasingly protracted nature, signs of discontent have begun to show in Riyadh. On the eve of the Vienna meeting the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-SIYASAH published an article casting doubt on Kuwait's and Saudi Arabia's membership in OPEC. For the first time in 25 years, certain figures in Persian Gulf countries, it wrote, are questioning the advisability of membership in that organization.

Citing assessments by financial circles, AL-SIYASAH pointed out that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia suffered losses of $10 billion during the first 6 months of 1985 in connection with the reduction in oil production below the level of their quota. The newspaper focused attention on the fact that the Saudis and the Kuwaitis have strong positions in the "prices struggle" on its own. The prime cost of Kuwaiti oil, for example, is $1.50 a barrel compared with $20 in the North Sea.

Arousing passions, Western propaganda describes with feigned concern the special difficulties experienced by Riyadh. In particular, whereas the OPEC countries' total oil production has fallen by half since 1979, Saudi oil production has fallen fourfold. But the revenue is still more considerable [sentence as published]. Its budget for 1985-1986 has been drawn up on the basis of production at the level of 3.85 million barrels a day and the corresponding receipts. But these outlines are not being realized. The assumed deficit of $15 billion will have to be covered out of currency accumulations.

In the light of difficult but temporary circumstances, the bulletin of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries states, the OPEC members must observe discipline. They must adhere to the quotas set and even reduce them where necessary in order to maintain prices until the demand for OPEC oil increases, and match their needs for revenue with delayed growth.

These problems were also at the center of attention at the Vienna meeting. The Western press describes it as unsuccessful, since no specific decisions were elaborated there, and previous ones were merely confirmed. There is to be another conference in Geneva. But the OPEC countries have demonstrated a desire to close their ranks. They are prepared to display greater flexibility by introducing a so-called "floating ceiling" on oil production depending on the seasonal demand. Finally, a special institute is being set up within the OPEC framework to monitor the market and sales of petroleum and pteroleum products.

OPEC is going through a time of severe trials. The struggle against Western monopolies is of a stubborn and protracted nature. For it is not confined just to the "oil front" or just to economic means. The OPEC members are also encountering imperialist pressure, when all means are set to work, the "big stick" policy is used, and conflicts like the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Iran-Iraq conflict are fanned and dragged out.

But the OPEC countries have by no means exhausted their potential in opposing the imperialist plans. This lies in their unity of action.

WESTERN BREACHES OF HELSINKI ACCORDS ALLEGED

LD180902 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 18 TASS -- Repressions against peace movements in the West should be regarded as breaching the Helsinki Accords and violating human rights on a global scale, stresses a report by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, drawn up in connection with the 10th anniversary of the All-European Conference.

Analyzing the West's compliance with the Helsinki Final Act, the authors of the report draw attention to numerous instances of human rights violations. A virtual assault has been launched against anti-war campaigners, says the report. Its activists in Great Britain, Italy, West Germany and the United States are brought to trial. Some of them are sentenced to prison terms.

The Michigan State Court presented five anti-war campaigners with an ultimatum: either life imprisonment or a written statement pledging they will never take part in anti-war demonstrations. In Chicago, twenty-five protesters who told Marines they inflicted injustice to Lebanon and Grenada were put to trial. They have been kept behind bars since November 1984. Thirty-three people were arrested in Nampa, Idaho, where peace campaigners blocked a railway train carrying nuclear warheads.

Nearly 2,000 arrests were made among Greenham Common women. Overall, more than 6,000 British peace activists were arrested over the past four years. In West Germany, about a thousand people were arrested during a blockade of the American military base at Mutlangen where the first Pershing II's were stationed. In Frankfurt on Main, the court is considering the case of seven people who set up a peaceful blockade at the gates of a branch of the American company Martin Marietta which manufactures Pershings. The "guilt" of the people is that they demanded that the deployment of deadly American arms on their native soil be stopped. 57 more protesters are under threat of prosecution.

The report by the Soviet European Security and Cooperation Committee notes that the repressions against anti-war campaigners are accompanied by psychological terror.

Anti-war organizations are targets by close surveillance on the part of Western special services. There have been instances when open provocations were undertaken against peace activists, reminiscent of the methods used by Sen. McCarthy.

Army units are instructed in methods of suppressing anti-war actions. There is an order by Gen. Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, to open fire on demonstrators who closely approach American missile positions. More technical means and special weapons are developed to be used for dispersing demonstrators.

NEW BOOK ADVOCATES RESUMPTION OF DETENTE

LD121015 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- Despite the persisting international tension, there have emerged signs of late, which suggest that detente may again become the decisive factor in state-to-state relations. This opinion is held by Yuriy Kashlev, author of a book called "Europe: Ten Years After Helsinki" which has been published in English by the Soviet NOVOSTI press agency under the titled "To Keep up the Helsinki Spirit".

Kashlev notes that the notion of detente has been conceived in Europe but much of what has been built on its basis is now ruined as a result of subversive actions by Washington. Regrettably, the United States is following a course which runs against virtually all accords reached in Helsinki to improve the international situation and develop cooperation. This policy, Kashlev says, is detrimental to the fundamental interests of European nations.

He emphasises in his book that the USSR stands firm for a resumption of detente and takes the view that it is possible to improve the situation in Europe and check mankind's sliding into the nuclear abyss by joint efforts.

It is planned to publish Kashlev's book also in other European languages.

TASS ASSAILS SCANDINAVIAN 'ANTI-SOVIET ACTS'

LD150841 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Viktor Ponomarev writes:

It has been learnt from the reports of foreign news agencies reaching here that certain circles of the NATO countries have started a series of dangerous provocations in the Baltic Sea zone. These provocations are clearly timed to the international youth forum in Moscow and the jubilee meeting in Helsinki of delegations of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The point at issue is the so-called "Baltic tribunal" in Copenhagen and the "peace and freedom cruise," which are being prepared under the auspices of the CIA and USIA, and whose main executors are to be emigre anti-Soviet organizations.

The "Scandinavium" hotel in the Danish capital has already been prepared to provide accommodation for a bunch of "presidents," "chairmen" and active functionaries of nationalist formations, who are to arrive in the hope of being the first to snatch the long-awaited fees for participation in a fresh anti-Soviet farce. Noisy assemblages and demonstrations, press conferences are being hastily arranged for. Long petitions are being written to the European governments in an attempt at slandering the Soviet Union's peaceable foreign policy. One can clearly see the style of "Langley experts" in the scenario of the provocations.

Acting to the accompaniment of that unworthy song and dance, "unbiased judges" will sit, trying to look wise, in one of the tightly guarded halls of the "Scandinavium." They are to prove the unprovable and for the umpteenth time "condemn the Soviets for the violation of human rights in the Baltic republics," The masterminds of the provocation hope to select for the pitiful role, using all sorts of levers of influence, some MP's and public figures playing politics from the Western countries. The "high court" is to hear a string of "witnesses," who are ready to swear on the Bible for the silver pieces of Judas, that black is white. Follow some of these characters: Vlades Sekalis, an old offender burglar, Aarne Vahtra, a habitual drunkard and a hoodlum, Briunas Vianslovas, who has taken to drugs. A dozen of other "witnesses" and experts do not differ much from these traitors and embittered renegades, who are ready to give away "necessary testimony." Unfortunately for the organizers of the farce, absent from it will be the recent defectors Raivo Roosna and Alex Lepaine, who got, on the instructions of the chiefs of the national centres, money of the "liberation of occupied Estonia" by armed robberies of jeweller's shops and banks in Finland, and one of whom has been recently put behind the bars and the other into a lunatic asylum.

The "judges," "witnesses" and the "victims" will rubberstamp the "verdict," which has long been endorsed in the quiet of the CIA's offices, and will then go to Stockholm accompanied by a bunch of overheated "free emigre youth," where a specially charted piratic ship is already waiting for them. This is the Swedish ship "Baltic Star" flying the Panamanian flag. The ship will cruise in close proximity to the Soviet Union's territorial waters. In passing along the sea border it is planned to send large quantities of anti-Soviet papers onto the coast of the Soviet Baltic republics using for this purpose special unsinkable, containers and air ballons. Heaps of subversive leaflets are already being delivered from the CIA's depots to the home port of the "Baltic Star." It has been learnt that the chiefs of the Baltic nationalists, faced with the reluctance of young people to take part in a dubious crusie, are making broad gestures with the permission of their bosses, inviting all emigres wishing so to "cruise on the Baltic Sea washing the shores of the homeland they left" free of charge. Simultaneously more than 30 representatives of the "free" press, radio and television of the FRG, the Netherlands, Sweden and other Western countries are being briefed for the provocation. They will certainly not do without the participation of the "Free Europe" radio station, which is a branch of the CIA. Experts in radio sabotage are already mounting on board for "Baltic Star" a transmitter for broadcasting instigatory radio programmes at the frequencies used in the Soviet Baltic republics. Hostile programmes are also being prepared on board the ship to be tuned to the local television channels.

In the eve of the opening in Helsinki of the jubliee meeting of the delegations of the countries participating in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, the piratic ship is to moor unhindered alongside in the port of the Finnish capital and disembark there a group of hoodlums, who are planning to "beseige" Soviet representatives and create around them an unbearable atmosphere.

It looks like the authors of the insane scenario have been clearly inspired by the euology of the White House for the cutthroats of the U.S. Marines, who are authorised, as it were, to boss the show even at the gates of paradise, to say nothing of the streets of a Scandinavian capital.

As if following the orders of an experienced conductor, numerous propaganda organs, big and small, primarily such broadcasting stations as "Free Europe," "The Voice of America," Radio Vatican, the tabloid press of West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, as well as all kinds of emigre news-sheets, have started creating a propaganda background for the coming provocations. However, they all carefully avoid mentioning the most important thing. The point is that a handful of duped youngsters from among the emigrants put into the hold of the former dry-cargo ship "Baltic Star" may become in the hands of the manipulators from the U.S. secret services only a tool, and, perhaps, a victim of any provocations, even the most intricate ones, which are camouflaged for the time being by the hypocritical profuse talk about "peace and freedom." So, it is hardly accidental that organizers of the "cruise" have already started to repeatedly say that they will allegedly be surrounded in the Baltic Sea by armadas of Soviet torpedo boats and submarines.

In the opinion of political observers, the provocation planned in the Baltic Sea can be regarded only as the attempt of the reactionary circles and the NATO secret services to further whip up tension in the world. The impression is that they are going to torpedo from the very beginning the positive changes towards normalization that are beginning to take shape in the Soviet-American relations, including the summit meeting which is announced to be held next November.

The stand that will be taken with regard to these provocations by responsible politicians from the European governments, primarily those of Denmark and Sweden whose territorilies and vessels may be used in the planned extremist actions, will clearly show how sincere they are in their assurances to the effect that they are eager to actively promote the normalization of the international situation, the consolidation of goodneighbourly relations in Europe and in the Baltic Sea zone.

GORBACHEV-REAGAN SUMMIT ATMOSPHERE ASSESSED

PM180824 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "For Dialogue in the Name of Peace"]

[Text] It is 2 weeks since publication of the announcement of the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting, but the world public is continuing to discuss with unflagging attention the possible prospects that open up in this connection. And this is quite natural. Under the conditions of the disturbing and dangerous international situation, the dilemma with which mankind is faced is increasingly keenly felt throughout the world: either the further fueling of tension and confrontation, or a constructive quest for mutually acceptable accords that would stop the preparation of nuclear conflict.

It is clear that all states -- both large and small -- must take part in the quest for realistic solutions of the acute problems of our time. But it is also clear that a special role in this also belongs above all to the USSR and the United States, in relations between which, despite certain shifts recently, there is something like an ice age. Yet fantastic forces of destruction capable of annihilating all life on earth many times over are concentrated in the two countries' arsenals. A colossal quantity of nuclear warheads has been stockpiled in the world. On average each warhead possesses much greater destructive power than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. Each of the 36 American strategic submarines packs more firepower than man has used against man in his entire history. Thousands of nuclear warheads are ready for immediate use against targets nearby or at the other side of the world, although just a few hundred warheads are enough to totally destroy the biggest country.

In welcoming the accord on a meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan 19-20 November in Geneva, the most diverse statesmen and representatives of the public and the press are expressing the hope that it is a manifestation of statecraft [gosudarstvennaya mudrost] and will lead to the return of Soviet-American relations to a normal course to the benefit of strengthened world peace and security. THE NEW YORK TIMES believes that "this meeting in a certain sense will inevitably be a milestone after 6 years of deteriorating relations." "The very fact of the meeting," the newspaper stresses, "marks an attempt to evaluate afresh the nature and importance of Soviet-American relations."

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar declared that the role of the Soviet-American summit meeting is to "help improve the international climate." The meeting, he added, "must create a favorable atmosphere for solving the many problems that are encountered daily."

Similar thoughts have been expressed by many West European statesmen too. Thus, Danish Foreign Minister Ellemann Jensen declared: "The Danish Government greeted with great satisfaction the accord between the United States and the USSR on holding a meeting in Geneva. This decision is an expression of an absolutely essential intensification of East-West dialogue. There are so many unsolved problems in East-West relations that it is necessary for the upcoming meeting to make a real contribution to solving them."

The unanimous approval with which the accord on holding the summit meeting was greeted everywhere reflects the acute need, a need that objectively exists, to cooperate in organizing dialogue in order to seek realistic solutions relaxing tension in the world and helping to bar the way of the arms race. People throughout the world are hopefully expecting that an honest and fruitful quest for joint ways to improve relations between the USSR and the United States and to make them more stable and constructive will take place in Geneva. They expect the top-level meeting to give substantial impetus to precisely that kind of development in Soviet-American relations.

In this connection many statesmen, politicians, and public figures are expressing satisfaction at the fact that the Soviet leadership has repeatedly emphasized its sincere desire to return Soviet-American relations to a normal course. The words spoken by M. S. Gorbachev in his conversation with the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives made a great impression on American public opinion: "We do not believe that the present tension in these relations is based on any fatal clash between the two countries' national interests. On the countrary, our peoples can gain a great deal from the development of broad and fruitful cooperation."

The peoples of the world are drawing the only possible conclusion from all this: The USSR resolutely advocates honest dialogue and invariably displays its goodwill.

What about the other side? What does it intend to bring to Geneva?

Statements of "desire for mutual understanding" have also now begun to appear in Washington. It could not be otherwise. The desire of the broad American and world public for a lessening of international tension is too great. But the "peacemaking' remarks of representatives of the Reagan administration are clearly made in an undertone and are accompanied by provisos that nullify them. Thus U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz stated at a press conference in Washington that "the President regards the upcoming summit meeting as a means of lessening the disagreements between the two countries and of deepening dialogue." However, he immediately added that President Reagan intends to raise the question of violations by the USSR of the "SALT II" Treaty. This is said by the representative of an administration that torpedoed that treaty, thwarted its ratification, and is now working to effectively eliminate it!

It is certainly no accident that an informed observer of political feelings in the Washington corridors of power like THE WASHINGTON POST political writer Geyelin described the top-level meeting as a "leap into the unknown."

Unfortunately, it has to be stated that a great deal that is happening in the American capital confirms the correctness of that assessment. The impression emerges that Washington has learned nothing. Take for instance the official statement by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Burt setting out the administration's version of why the top-level meeting became possible. "Over the course of Reagan's period in office," he asserted, "the USSR has begun to respect him. They have come to see him as a strong guy who is prepared to increase defense spending. Thus we have laid the foundation for a successful top-level meeting. This is why the President earlier refused a meeting. He realized that without a strong military base he would be unable to achieve success during a meeting."

As we can see, Washington is still entertaining the hope that it will succeed in pursuing the long since bankrupt "position of strength" policy vis-a-vis the USSR. The absolute invalidity of such calculations and hopes is so self-evident that even THE WASHINGTON POST found it necessary to publicly condemn this approach. The newspaper emphasizes: "The President, by contrast, has never even been able to cope with the disagreements existing within his administration between the ideologists, the pragmatists, and the politicians."

The American public resolutely demands from the administration a serious, businesslike, and constructive approach to the upcoming summit. "This is just the occasion," THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, states, "when Reagan's ability to impress and America's obsession with radio and television could prove to be a millstone rather than an advantage.

There is now a need for something bigger and longer-lasting so that not only these two giant countries but the entire world can concern themselves with present-day problems while feeling secure to some extent. Smiles alone are manifestly not enough."

The USSR is going to the summit meeting in Geneva with a firm intention to do everything incumbent upon it to ensure its success in the interests of peace and the security of not only the Soviet and American peoples but the peoples of the entire world. But this is no way means that it is prepared to forgo the interests of its people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. M.S. Gorbachev made a statement of principle on this at the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum: "We will firmly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence. The USSR will always respond to goodwill with goodwill and to trust with trust. But everone should know that we will never forgo the interests of our motherland and its allies."

WEINBERGER COMMENTS EXTOLLING SDI RIDICULED

PM171321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul First Edition p 5

[A. Zagorskiy "Rejoinder"]

[Text] U.S. journalists have somehow noticed that C. Weinberger is more like a military-industrial complex salesman than a defense secretary. Since this is the case, it is not surprising that he is consumed with envy of the reputation of U.S. advertising wizards who, it is said, can sell anybody anything.

A few days ago the Pentagon chief again decided to test his strength against them. On the pages of the LOS ANGELES TIMES he began to extol in all manner of ways the administration's main "ware," the "star wars" plans. It is to be assumed that Weinberger knows that this "ware" is not wanted, that it is rejected by many people both in America and far beyond its borders. But of what concern is this to the Pentatgon, dreaming about acquiring a "shield" to inflict a nuclear first strike?

Weinberger was quite unstinting with epithets, describing the most dangerous plans as "a sensible means to ensure security," as an "insurance policy," and even... "a highly moral, creative task." But no, the Pentagon chief was not succeeding very well. And this is understandable. Who will take on trust his attempts to present the transatlantic military-industrial complex as some kind of "peace champion"?

GENSCHER VISIT HIGHLIGHTS JAPAN'S NATO LINK

PM151314 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Jul 85 p 3

[Sergey Kukhar "Commentator's Opinion": "Harnessed to the Atlanticists"]

[Text] On official Tokyo's initiative, Japan is becoming harnessed increasingly tightly to NATO's war chariot. This is indicated by many facts, including the results of FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher's recent visit to the country and the joint Japanese-British naval maneuvers being held near the port of Kanazawa.

According to the foreign press, the participants of the Japanese-American [as published] talks did not just advocate that their countries be even more closely bound to U.S. imperialist policy but also effectively confirmed approval for the "star wars" plans. It is appropriate to note in this connection that only two states in the capitalist world, the FRG and Japan, are today zealously and openly expressing support for the Pentagon's fantastic plans to militarize outer space.

It is reported that Genscher called on the Japanese leaders to establish closer ties with West Europe in the sphere of military hardware development. On the whole political commentators consider that the visit by the leader of the West German foreign policy department was a new step in the implementation of Washington's notorious course of "uniting the West" under U.S. auspices. The joint maneuvers involving Japanese destroyers and British Navy ships which have just begun are confirmation that the calls for "unity" are not just empty words.

Surely it is a long time since the North Atlanticists spoke wishfully about Japan as the supposed "Far Eastern flank of NATO"? It is now a case of the present Japanese authorities going all out to embroil their country in the aggressive preparations of the United States and its NATO allies contrary to common sense and the will of Japan's peace-loving forces.

SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS WITH JAPANESE LEADERS

LD171112 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 17 TASS -- Member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss, now here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, had a meeting with the speakers of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors of the Diet M. Sakata and M. Kimura. An exchange of opinions was held on development of interparliamentary links and Soviet-Japanese relations.

Avgust Voss also had a talk with the leadership of the parliamentary Japanese-Soviet friendship association, the chairman of which is prominent Japanese politican Y. Sakurauchi. The sides declared for consolidation of mutual confidence and mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and Japan.

JAPANESE-USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY MEMBERS CONFER

LD172052 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Soviet-Japanese consultations on a wide range of questions of arms limitation and disarmament, as well as other political, economic, social and legal aspects of the United Nations activity, were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Taking part in the consultations were V. Petrovskiy, member the Collegium of the USSR foreign ministry; T. Yamada, director of the United Nations Department of Japan's foreign ministry; and K. Makita, chief of the Disarmament Department of Japan's foreign ministry. M. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, received T. Yamada and K. Makita and had a conversation with them.

DPRK AMBASSADOR DELIVERS MESSAGE TO GROMYKO

LD171455 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong at his request. The ambassador handed over to Andrey Gromyko a message from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song.

In the course of a friendly conversation the sides discussed some questions connected with the development of Soviet-Korean relations in the spirit of accords reached at the talks between the Soviet leaders and a party and state delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il-song in May 1984. Both sides expressed confidence that the coming 40th anniversary of the routing of Japanese militarism and the liberation of Korea from Japanese colonial domination would become a vivid demonstration of the achievements of the people of the DPRK in the building of socialism, as well as a triumphal feast of unbreakable Soviet-Korean friendship.

SOVIET-NORTH KOREAN TRADE OFFICIALS MEET

PM160915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] A talk took place 11 July between M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Chong Song-Nam, DPRK minister of external economic affairs. Questions of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK were discussed.

KHALILOV ATTENDS MONGOLIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM160922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 11 July on the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. The reception was attended by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and other officials. A delegation from the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations headed by I. Norobjab, member of the MPRP Central Committee and Mongolian minister of communications, attended.

PAKISTANI COMMENTS CAUSE INDIAN CONCERN

LD171053 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 17 TASS -- According to the newspaper MAINICHI, President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan said in a recent interview with a foreign publication that "Pakistan has the right to produce a nuclear bomb." The newspaper MAINICHI points out in this connection that the Reagan administration views Pakistan as an important ally in this strategy.

New Delhi July 17 TASS -- Commenting on the statement by the head of the Pakistani military regime, the Indian press recalls the testing by Islamabad recently of a special U.S.-made electronic device, which is used in explosive mechanisms of nuclear bombs.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India told a press conference in Madras that India is watching with concern the work conducted by Islamabad to create nuclear weapons. India cannot help feeling concern about that, as it has thrice been a target of aggression by Pakistan, the Indian prime minister stressed.

If the Islamabad generals acquire the nuclear weapon this will change the balance of forces on the South Asian subcontinent, S. Patra, a prominent Indian military expert, points out in the newspaper PATRIOT. Nuclear danger in the region will further increase as Pakistan has turned into an obedient tool in U.S. imperialism's strategic plans, he stressed.

AFGHAN ECONOMIC FIGURES REPORTED FOR PAST YEAR

LD132351 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Since last year the Ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs, despite obstacles and difficulties arising from the undeclared war of imperialism and reaction, has performed valuable services in producing and supplying foodstuffs for the wellbeing and welfare of the million masses of the country.

A. Bakhtar, correspondent, reports that as result of continuous efforts by the workers and personnel of the bakeries of the Ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs, more than 153,000 tons of flour and more than 32,000 tons of bread have been produced during the past year [ended 20 Mar 1985] which shows an increase of 468 tons of flour and 3,203 tons of bread compared to the envisaged plan. The central silo by fulfilling 111 percent of the plan has managed to increase its production by 4 percent compared to the 1983-1984 plan. Similarly, the Kandahar fruit enterprise has produced 261 tons of conserve fruit, which is not only more than the plan but is 10 times more than the 1983-84 plan. Sugar production also shows an increase of 200 percent compared with 1983-84. During 1984-85 671 tons of sugar was produced which have met part of the toilers' needs.

Statistics available since the formation of the Ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs manifest increasing successes of the ministry in providing foodstuffs and essential goods for the toilers of the country. For example the value of industrial products which are going to be produced during 1985-86 is envisaged to be more than 8,930 million afghani according to present prices. This figure shows an increase of 106.5 percent compared to the 1984-85 plan and an increase of 128 percent compared to the real production in that year.

This year, in accordance with the plan, it is envisaged that 70,000 tons of ginned cotton, 55,000,000 m of cotton textiles, 245,000 m wool textiles, 4,600 tons of sugar, 155,000 tons wheat flour, 32,000 tons of bread and bakery products and 5.739 tons of vegetable oil will be produced in factories and bakeries of the Ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs. In addition, 40,000 tons of sugar-beet, 90,000 tons of unginned cotton and 349,000 tons of wheat will be purchased. According to the said plan the workers and personnel of the Ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs have pledged to make continuous efforts to fulfill the plans in accordance with the party and state guidances and resolutions in order to provide more quantities of foodstuffs and essential goods for the toilers of our country so that no shortage could be felt in provision of foodstuffs and essential goods in the current year and coming years in the country.

TASS CITES SRV NEWSPAPER ON ASEAN PROPOSAL

LD161203 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi July 16 TASS -- The newspaper NHAN DAN has sharply criticised the statement adopted by the expanded conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN member states and also of the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and representatives of the EEC in Kuala Lumpur calling for "proximity talks" between Vietnam and the ringleaders of Khmer reaction.

This statement is a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the paper stresses. It says nothing about the need to remove the Pol Potists from participation in settling the situation in Indochina, about condemnation of Thailand for making its territory available to Khmer reactionary groupings conducting subversive activities against the PRK, about the right of the Kampuchean people to shape its destiny itself.

A dialogue between the three countries of Indochina and ASEAN is the only correct way of peacefully solving the region's problems in the interests of both sides. The position of Vietman, Laos and Kampuchea on this question is known to all and remains unchanged -- the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers from the PRK is possible only on condition of the total removal of the Pol Potists from any participation in the solution of questions concerning Kampuchea, NHAN DAN stresses.

SRV AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON CW AFTEREFFECTS

LD161103 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi July 16 TASS -- Almost fifteen years have passed since the American militarists launched a chemical attack against Vietnam. Yet, the aftermaths of that brutal action can be keenly felt until now, Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture of Vietnam, points out in a special bulletin of the Vietnamese News Agency issued here.

During the period of the dirty war in Vietnam, the minister notes, the United States sprayed more than 90 thousand tons of toxic agents on an area of more than two million hectares. Enormous damage has been inflicted upon the tropical forests and mangroves, more than 1.3 million hectares of farmland have been polluted and become unsuitable for cultivation.

The minister stressed that in Aluoi Valley near Vietnam's border with Laos, toxic agents were used by the U.S. troops from 1965 to 1970. Once there were up to 168 species of birds and 55 species of mammals in that valley. Now one can meet there only 18 species of birds and six species of mammals.

In conclusion the author of the article calls for putting up a reliable barrier in the way of the spread and production of the chemical and biological weapons.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES CAMBODIAN CHAIRMAN IN MOSCOW

LD130210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the chairman of the USSR Gosplan, today received Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Cambodia, who is now in Moscow. In the course of their friendly talk, issues of the further development of the economic ties between our countries have been discussed.

'EUREKA' PROJECT PRESENTED AT EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

LD171101 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Paris July 17 TASS - TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

A meeting has opened here today to discuss the French "Eureka" project aimed at outlining a joint policy for the West European states and developing close cooperation between them in the field of advanced technology. This meeting is being held in conformity with the decisions of the Milan session of the European Council of Communities. Attending the meeting are ministers for foreign affairs and research from ten Common Market countries, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland and Finland, as well as representatives of the commission of the European communities.

They are to decide upon the organisational structure and principles of activities of "technological Europe", as the local press described this programme, outline specific trends and endorse subjects for scientific and technological projects and reach agreement on the sources of funding them. France has tabled, as a basis for discussion, a lengthy document prepared by the centre for the study of advanced systems and technologies enumerating 24 specific programmes and naming the firms of various West European countries, whose co-operation, in the opinion of the authors of the report, may best contribute towards their implementation.

The French mass media point out that "Eureka" was put forward in answer to the "star wars" programme, which is being forced by the United States on its European allies, and which France has resolutely rejected. Officials in Paris say that "Eureka" proclaims peaceful aims, yet, as the newspaper LE MONDE says, one cannot help seeing certain parallels between these two projects aimed at developing practically the same sectors of technology.

SWISS ARMY 'AMERICANIZED: FORMING TIES WITH NATO

PM171336 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA press service report: "In the Role of Potential Ally?"]

[Text] As the facts attest, the U.S. Administration is devoting heightened attention to military-political cooperation with the neutral West European countries, including Switzerland. These countries' armies are seen by the Pentagon and NATO as "friendly and allied." This, in particular, was stated back in 1981 by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. The same thing was reaffirmed by the Pentagon this year during the visit to the United States by J. P. Delamuraz, chief of the Swiss military department.

The Western press is noting that, despite Switzerland's officially proclaimed policy of permanent neutrality, the Pentagon and NATO believe it to be a potential ally in the event of a military conflict in Europe and a sort of strategic link in the "gap" between the FRG and Italy.

In recent years Switzerland has considerably increased purchases of the latest military equipment and military hardware abroad, primarily in the United States, Britain, the FRG, Italy, and Sweden. This is leading to a constant growth in its military budget. Thus, this year it amounts to 4.8 billion francs.

The aforesaid visit to the United States by Delamuraz, chief of the military department, was extremely significant for the growing U.S. -Swiss military ties.

During the visit there was a discussion of questions linked with purchases of military hardware from the United States: F-16 and F-20 fighter-bombers (the Swiss Air Force intends to use them to replace their Hunter aircraft), TOW 2 antitank rockets (it is planned to acquire 12,000 of these rockets and set them up on Swiss MOWAG armored vehicles), and radar stations. Delamuraz attended test firings of TOW 2 rockets. He visited Edwards and Nellis air bases, where he was shown F-16 and F-20 aircraft in action.

The head of the military department also attended exercises by the U.S. 82d Airborne Division. In an interview with Switzerland's ATS agency, Delamuraz particularly stressed the fact that the contacts he had established with the Pentagon chief and other ranking U.S. military leaders had allowed him to "better understand the methods and ways of controlling troops in modern battle."

It is worth nothing that, as the newspaper LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE testifies, for the last few years virtually all the scenarios for exercises and maneuvers worked out by the Swiss Army General Staff have included the repulsing of the "military threat from the east" and set as their main task the "coordination of actions with allied forces," - implying the NATO Armed Forces. Many Swiss Army staff officers annually have study attachments to NATO Supreme Allied Command in Europe. There they familiarize themselves with NATO and U.S. strategy and tactics for conducting combat actions.

All this made it possible for LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE to come to the conclusion that the Swiss Army is now being "Americanized" at a faster rate than several years ago.

NORWAY PROTESTS SOVIET NAVAL MANEUVERS

Sounding Cable Cut

AU121705 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Oslo, July 12 (AFP) -- The Soviet Navy has been carrying out large-scale maneuvers off the Norwegian coast since Sunday that have resulted in a protest note from Oslo, a military spokesman said today.

A spokesman for the Norwegian Military Command said there was no clear indication why the maneuvers underway off Norway's northern Finnmark Province involved ships from Murmansk and from the Baltic Sea, which have other sites available for their wargames.

The Norwegian Government yesterday sent a protest note to Moscow alleging that a Soviet Krivak-type frigate cut a sounding cable being trailed by a Norwegian seismological research ship, the Malene Oestervold, the spokesman said.

The maneuvers involve at least three submarines, several Petya- and Krivak-type frigates, several supply ships and a missile ship, Norwegian officials said.

Incident Cause Explored

PM171111 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Jul 85

[Unattributed report: "Interfered with Soviet Monitoring?"]

[Text] Late yesterday evening Norway had still not received any reply from the Soviet Union to its protest after the cable cutting incident in the Barents Sea on Wednesday night [10 July]. Yesterday afternoon the Soviet frigate which cut the cable was out of sight of the research ship "Marlene Ostervold." Instead two corvettes have entered the area, Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Torbjorn Froysnes announced.

According to the Armed Forces High Command the Soviet Union is engaged at present in a naval exercise in international waters off the Norwegian coast. Naval vessels, aircraft, and submarines left their bases on the Kola peninsula and in the Baltic last Sunday. Several of these vessels were in the Norwegian Sea Friday evening, the Armed Forces High Command announced. The Soviet Union does not need to warn the Norwegian authorities of such exercises. The frigate which cut the cable probably took part in this exercise.

Several theories were put forward Friday evening about why the research ship's seismic cable were cut.

"The motive could have been Soviet suspicions that the Norwegian ship had a military mission in addition to its scientific mission," Nansen Foundation Director Willy Ostreng told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA [NT].

"The Barents Sea is of major strategic significance, so we can take it for granted that both Eastern and Western countries have monitoring equipment on the seabed in the area where the incident took place. Soviet hypersensitivity could therefore be one explanation of the violation," Ostreng said.

Another theory is that the seismic investigation being carried out by the Norwegian ship was interfering with military monitoring by equipment on the seabed.

According to NT information this is the interim conclusion being drawn in Norway. It is not thought that this is a demonstration of a Soviet political offensive involving further demands west of the sector line in connection with the protracted negotiations on a demarcation line in the Barents Sea.

MOSCOW SATIRIZES FRG POLITICIAN RAINER BARZEL

LD180220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The West German newspaper NEUE RUHRZEITUNG has reported that Rainer Barzel, the former president of the FRG Bundestag, is planning to become chairman of either the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee or the Committee for Economic Affairs. Here is a satire by Viktor Levin, entitled "The Model Candidate." Its author is at the microphone:

[Levin] In connection with the death last week of the chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, Rainer Barzel at once stepped forward and let it be known that he was not averse to taking up the position of honor. Failing this, Barzel would accept the Committee for Economic Affairs, but only as the very last resort. The Foreign Affairs Committee was preferable. Barzel himself says that he has the experience. In his time he has headed the ministry in charge of relations with the German Democratic Republic, and done his utmost to harm those relations. In the realm of revanchist demands, again there are few who can come near Barzel. He can rival even Hupka, the leader of the revanchist exiles' associations, so he is a fitting candidate from this point of view as well.

As for his overall political image, it too bears the most appealing marks for those who decide the fate of politicians of the CDU-CSU bloc. He has been leader of the Christian Democratic Union. He has stood for the post of chancellor; he did not receive a majority, but that was only thanks to the intrigues of the Reds. Willy Brandt and the Social Democrats beat him. But for this political and psychological blow he was rewarded in 1983 with the post of president of the Bundestag, which, in the Bonn table of rank, is second only to the office of president of the state.

Here too, it is true, the Reds did him dirt. They dragged out into the open his links with the Flick concern, the firm which subsidized both the CDU-CSU bloc and the Free Democrats. Nothing remarkable about that, one might suppose. What monopolies do not loan money to the political parties which serve their interests? But no. Up came some people who raised a hue and cry about bribery and kickbacks; they calculated that in 6 years Barzel had received, DM1,061,100 from the Flick concern.

Barzel had to resign the office of president of the Bundestag. He was told: Quit on your own initiative, to quell the outcry, and you won't be the worse for it. Strauss, the chairman of the Christian Socialist Union, took bribes from Flick, and remains to this day both head of his party and prime minister of Bavaria. Nor is Chancellor Kohl without sin, yet there he sits in the Schoenburg Palace.

Thus it was that Brazel decided that the time was ripe for compensation for the loss of the presidency of the Bundestag. All the indications are that his sponsors also thought that his hour had struck. After all, from their point of view Barzel is the model candidate, he knows how to take a bribe, and he does what he's told unquestioningly.

And what about political morality? Such questions are posed only by people of no experience whatever. In capitalist countries morality, especially political morality, is what corresponds to the interests of the monopolies, and nothing else.

SOVIET, FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM171049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation was held 9 July between V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and O. Witohl, secretary of state at the Finnish Foreign Ministry, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Foreign Ministry. During the friendly conversation there was an exchange of opinions on a number of international problems of mutual interest, and also on questions of Soviet-Finnish relations.

The same day O. Witohl had conversations with A.N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and also with V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and R.S. Ovinnikov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Foreign Policy Planning Administration.

LIBYAN LETTER CITED ACCUSING U.S. OF TERRORISM

LD172039 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 17 TASS -- The Government of Libya called the attention of the United Nations secretary general and the Security Council to the policy of state terrorism pursued by the United States -- the policy that constitutes an extremely serious threat to international peace and security. A letter addressed by 'Ali 'Abd al-Salah Al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of Libya, to the United Nations secretary general says that the U.S. Administration has decided to stage a premeditated military aggression against the states which the U.S. President groundlessly described as those "supporting terrorism", and against the nations which refuse to yield to U.S. diktat. The evidence of that is the threats made by President Reagan in his remarks July 8 at the annual convention of the American Bar Association.

The U.S. President, says the letter circulated as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly, described as "terrorism" efforts of countries and peoples to uphold their independence and freedom. At the same time the U.S. Administration is guilty of aggressive and terrorist acts against many states. The letter mentions among other things the invasion of Grenada, the blockade of Cuba, threats against Nicaragua and its military blockade, the deployment of U.S. missiles in the center of Europe, the re-equipment of naval fleets, the staging of military exercises off the coasts and in the territorial and internal waters of states situated thousands of miles from the U.S., and assassinations of leaders of the developing countries which reject U.S. hegemonism. Washington, the letter underlines, has done everything to deserve the "rank" of the leader of international terrorism.

LEBANON DEVELOPMENTS, SECURITY PLAN REPORTED

LD161436 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut July 16 TASS -- Over the past 24 hours, the fighting men of the Lebanese patriotic resistance front attacked the positions and posts of the occupation troops in Teir-Kharfa, Shakif, Rihan and Al-Naqura areas, brought under fire the barracks of the puppet "South Lebanon Army" in Marjayun and a column of Israeli personnel armoured carriers on the Ayn Ibn -- Rmeysh highway. The interventionists suffered sizeable losses in manpower and materiel.

Young Lebanese Hisham Ibrahim Abbas drove a car bomb against an Israeli post in Kfar-Tibnit Village and blew it up, sacrificing his life. As a result of a powerful blast more than 20 occupiers and their mercenaries were killed and injured, and heavy material damage inflicted, the Lebanese radio said.

In an attempt at bringing down the momentum of the guerrilla struggle, the interventionists make recourse to mass terror against the peaceful population. On Monday Israeli artillery brutally shelled Jbaa, Yater, Kharis-Hamra, Beit Yakhun and other villages. Many houses were destroyed, the population is forced to abandon the areas under fire. Israeli punitive troops and their assistances from among the local collaborationists staged a pogrom in Kfar Shuba and Hulya villages where they carried out house-to-house searches and mass arrests.

Israeli naval boats repeatedly invaded Lebanese territorial waters in areas from Saida to Zahrani last night. They closely approached Ras Ayn populated locality near Tyre and fired on it with large calibre machine-guns. Over the past twenty-four hours, Israeli Air Force planes made reconnaissance flights over different areas of Lebanon.

The implementation of the plan for ensuring security in West Beirut has started today. Under the plan that sector of the Lebanese capital is to be placed under the control of the security forces and a special Lebanese Army unit. Lebanon's Prime Minister Rashid Karami urged the population of West Beirut to give assistance to the implementation of that plan.

TOLKUNOV MEETS YEMENI CP OFFICIAL

LD180055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 July (TASS) -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Communist Party, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Moscow on Tuesday on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Today the delegation paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Greeting the guests, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed that the developing parliamentary contacts assist the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. The exapnsion of links between the USSR and PDRY on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation is in the interests of the peoples of both countries and serves the cause of peace.

Mutlaw 'Abdallah Hasan noted that the PDRY is striving for the development of relations between the two countries in various fields, including on a parliamentary level. He stressed the importance and usefulness for his country of the experience of building the Soviet state.

The same day the guests visited the "V.I. Lenin study and apartment in the Kremlin" museum.

PRAVDA: SUDANESE CP ORGAN RESUMES PUBLICATION

PM170953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Following Ban"]

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Jul -- Following a ban of several years the newspaper AL-MAYDAN, organ of the Sudanese Communist Party, has reappeared on the newsstands of the Sudanese capital.

It carries an interview with M.I. Nuguad, secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party Central Committee. He describes the position of Sudanese Communists on the most important political, economic, and social problems of contemporary Sudanese society, the activity of the party during its the underground years, and its role in the struggle to overthrow the Numayri regime.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS SOVIET OFFICIALS

NC180809 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation from Iran's Chamber of Commerce, Mines and Industries led by 'Ali Naqi Khamushi, the chamber's chairman, is currently in the Soviet Union. It was received by Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. During their discussion, the two sides stressed the importance of the resumption of activities by the joint Soviet-Iranian Chamber of Commerce, on the basis of the 1974 agreement.

The Iranian guests also met with Ivan Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade. They stressed the objective need for mutual cooperation in the field of commerce, despite the complicated situation in the world in general and in the region particularly. The Iranians expressed their wish for increased exports of traditional non-petroleum products, such as dried fruit, clothing, knitwear, shoes, fabrics, and detergents, to the Soviet Union. They also expressed the wish to increase the purchase of construction material, laminated sheets, steel pipes and machinery in return.

The Iranian delegation also met with Petr Koshelev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. During their talks, the Iranians showed interest in the participation of Soviet experts in the construction of a number of economic projects in Iran.

Finally, the Iranian delegation visited the Sergo Ordzhonikidze machinery plant in Moscow. During its tour, the delegation became acquainted with the plant's production program and with samples of manufactured products. The delegation showed interest in the working conditions and vacations taken by Soviet workers. In their talks at the plant, the Iranians touched on the topic of possible Soviet-Iranian cooperation in equipment manufacture.

OAU CALLS FOR 'TOTAL ISOLATION' OF RSA

LD171118 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa July 17 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Gennadiy Gabrielyan reports:

The participants in the current 42nd session of the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa have declared the determination of the African countries to press ahead for a total isolation of the racist Republic of South Africa. They authorised the group of African countries at the U.N. to demand the convocation of the Security Council to discuss and then introduce all-embracing mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime. The Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity has also put forward the initiative of holding an international conference on this issue and timed it to the tenth anniversary of the massacre of African schoolchildren in Soweto by the racists.

The participants in the session have also strongly condemned the Reagan administration's "constructive engagement" with the South African authorities, which enables the racists to disregard the demands of the world public for the immediate abolition of the disgraceful apartheid system.

CIA SUPPORTS PLOTS AGAINST GHANAIAN GOVERNMENT

LD162221 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] London July 16 TASS -- Some Ghanaian leaders linked with the CIA fled the country after the Ghanaian government exposed the subversive activity of the U.S. espionage agency, the British THE GUARDIAN reports. With a reference to sources in Accra the (?paper) points out that the CIA exerts efforts to penetrate the armed forces, state apparatus and trade unions of the West African country to organise plots along many channels to overthrow the government of [words indistinct] of the Provisional National Defence Council Jerry Rawlings. For this purpose the CIA and the Israeli intelligence service "Mossad" assumed the upkeep of anti-Ghanaian elements that found asylum in the USA and Western Europe. The newspaper writes that one of the ring-leaders of the opposition, a certain Joshua Hamidou maintains constant ties with Washington and London.

USSR REPLACES, REASSIGNS AMBASSADOR TO KENYA

PM170945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "News Item"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Ostashko USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kenya and at the same time USSR permanent representative to international organizations in Nairobi.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Aleksandr Davidovich Chikvaidze from the duties of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kenya and jointly USSR permanent representative to international organizations in Nairobi in connection with his reassignment.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES LAW AND ORDER

PM171314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Guarding Legality"]

[Text] The party has outlined large-scale plans for accelerating the country's economic development. It orients the activity of party organizations and soviets toward fulfilling the set tasks and mobilizes the mighty potential of the people's masses and the enormous capabilities of all components of the country's political system.

V.I. Lenin saw the strengthening of legality as the most important condition for the development of the Soviet state. The unswerving observance of discipline and law and order, and the execution by each citizen of his constitutional duties is an urgent demand of the time. As was noted at the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session, the further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order promotes the improvement of economic efficiency and the people's prosperity, the improvement of democracy, and the consolidation of guarantees of citizens' rights.

Currently a nationwide movement is being increasingly actively launched in the country to step up discipline, order, and organization. Law enforcement organs cannot stand aside from this. In implementing its consitutitonal functions the procurator's office directs its efforts toward protecting the Soviet social system and citizens' legal rights and freedoms from any encroachments, organizes monitoring of the observance of legislation in economic relations, and combats embezzlement of the people's property, bribery, and overreporting. At the same time there are shortcomings in the activity of procurator's office organs. They do not always react swiftly and in a principled way to instances of violations of laws and citizens' rights and do not always take the necessary measures to institute proceedings against those guilty of law-breaking or to reimburse the material damage done to the state.

The USSR Supreme Soviet has set the procurator's office the task of ensuring further improvements in the efficiency of monitoring of the precise and uniform execution of laws by state and social organs, officials, and citizens. It must take resolute measures to bring to light and swiftly eradicate any violations of laws in the struggle against phenomena alien to the socialist way of life.

The economy and the law. Particular attention is required here today from the procurator's office. The key task is to increase the assertiveness and effectiveness of monitoring in the struggle against violations of legislation in the sphere of the economy and against waste, mismanagement, and violations of contractual and plan discipline. It is necessary to monitor the execution of the laws on the effective introduction of the achievements of science and technology and the improvement of management in the light of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee.

It must be admitted that legal support for the national economy today still does not fully correspond to the demands of the time. There are around 80,000 legal advisers in the country. However, in many cases their work is not properly organized and the functions of legal services are restricted. Many of them carry out extraneous duties. One in three industrial enterprises and one in two kolkhozes and sovkhozes have no legal service at all. These questions must be resolved more rapidly and the role of the legal service stepped up.

The law must guard socialist property and output quality. After all, shoddy workmanship is a form of theft of material resources and a waste of labor. The procurator's office is called upon to show the proper principledness toward over-reporters -- people who have embarded on the path of deceiving the state.

Law enforcement organs bear a certain share of the blame for the fact that money-grubbing aspirations are not resolutely rebuffed in certain places. The investigation of certain cases is impermissibly delayed. The effectiveness of BKHSS [struggle against embezzlement of socialist property and speculation] organs is still low. The necessary conclusions must be drawn from these facts.

Legality in all spheres of society's life is being strengthened in our country. There have been no violations of the law for a number of years in thousands of population centers. Work to prevent such violations is purposefully conducted in many cities and villages of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Georgia. But the struggle against crime must not be relaxed for a single day. It is necessary to step up the protection of citizens' labor, housing and other rights and strictly observe legality when examining citizens' proposals, applications, and complaints. The procurator's supervision must be a firm guarantee against any bureaucratic distortions. Particular attention must be devoted to the unswerving execution of legislation on the struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, and speculation.

The success of the work largely depends on close collaboration between the procurator's office organs and soviets, labor collectives, and the public. Persistently increasing demandingness in work and improving the style and methods of their activity, procurator's office workers are called upon to devote greater attention to preventing law-breaking, shedding light on the causes and conditions that give rise to violations of legislation, and taking measures to eradicate them. Great work must be done in propagandizing legal knowledge and explaining legislation to the population.

Soviets have a great role to play in strengthening legality and law and order. They are called upon to organically combine the functions of making state decisions, organizing their execution, and monitoring the implementation of those decisions. The questions of ensuring legality, protecting public property and state and public order, and involving people's deputies and the working masses more extensively in active participation in the struggle against law-breaking must be at the center of soviets' attention. These problems must be regularly submitted for examination by sessions, ispolkoms, and standing commissions. The leaders of law enforcement organs, enterprises, and institutes must be heard at them.

The procurator's office is the shield of legality and the people working in it must be politically mature, utterly devoted to the ideals of legality and justice, and highly trained professionals. Communists are called upon to set an example of model execution of their duty. Complacency and bureaucratism are impermissible here. The task of party organs is to raise the responsibility of law enforcement organ cadres and direct their efforts toward strengthening law and order, discipline, and legality.

GRISHIN MEETS WITH PEROVSKIY CONSTITUENCY

LD151956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Voters' meetings with their deputies are taking place in Moscow.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow city committee of the party, met with voters today. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the Perovskiy constituency of the capital.

Comrade Grishin talked about the work of the CPSU Central Committee July 1985 Plenum, the third session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and about what is being done in the capital to implement the party's course to speed up the country's social and economic development.

Having alloted great attention to questions concerning the transfer of the city's economy to the tracks of intensive development, the speaker stressed the necessity to activate the creativity initiative of every collektive and of every worker.

The participants in the meeting expressed warm approval for the CPSU's internal and external policy and put forward suggestions aimed at the further perfecting the work of soviets of people's deputies.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS AT KAZAKHSTAN PARTY MEETING

LD172059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the party economic aktiv of Dzhambul Oblast of Kazakhatan took place today. The need to further increase the labor productivity of machine operators, eliminate grain crops wastage, and increase productivity of public livestock breeding, were discussed. Topical questions of the development of industry were also discussed. Those who spoke gave much attention to questions of perfecting the style and methods of work of party and administrative organs, and the strengthening of discipline and order.

Comrade Kunayev spoke at the meeting.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW MINISTERS

PM171601 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 July 1985 Morning Edition front-pages the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's appointment of G. A. Yagodin as USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; A. N. Shchepetilnikov as USSR minister of industrial construction, and S. F. Voyenushkin as USSR minister of the construction materials industry, accompanied by portrait photographs of the three men and their biographies.

Yagodin's biography reads as follows:

"Comrade G. A. Yagodin was born in 1927. He is Russian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1948, has higher education, and is a doctor of chemical sciences and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "He graduated from the Moscow D. I. Mendeleyev Chemical Engineering Institute in 1950. He was elected secretary of the institute's Komsomol Committee and then first secretary of Moscow's Sovetskiy Komsomol Raykom. Following postgraduate studies he was engaged in science teaching work at that institute. From 1963 to 1966 he worked in Vienna as deputy general director of the IAEA. Between 1966 and 1985 he has been lecturer, professor, and dean of faculty, and for the last 12 years rector of the Moscow D. I. Mendeleyev Chemical Engineering Institute."

Shchepetilnikov's biography reads as follows:

"Comrade A. N. Shchepetilnikov was born in 1930. He is Russian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1958, and is a construction engineer. He graduated from the Novocherkassk Architecture and Planning Technical College and completed higher engineering courses at the Rostov Construction Engineering Institute.

"He has been working in construction since 1946. He began his labor activity as a worker and then as foreman at the 'Rostovzhivstroy' trust. He has been construction administration chief, chief engineer, trust manager, and chief of the 'Donetskzhilstroy' combine. From 1968 he was Ukrainian SSR deputy and first deputy minister of industrial construction. In 1979 he was appointed minister of installation and special construction work, and in 1981 minister of industrial construction of the Ukrainian SSR.

"He has been awarded the Order of Lenin, two Orders of the Labor Red Banner, the 'Badge of Honor' order, and medals, and has been granted the honorific titles 'Honored Builder of the Ukrainian SSR' and 'Honored Builder of the Uzbek SSR.' He is a USSR state prize winner.

"He is a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet."

Voyenushkin's biography reads as follows:

"Comrade S. F. Voyenushkin was born in 1929. He is Russian, has been a member of the CPSU since 1951, graduated from the Karelian-Finnish State University, and is a candidate of economic sciences. He has worked as chief of a number of geological prospecting groups. He has worked in the construction materials industry since 1958. He has been deputy chief and chief of administrations of the construction materials industry on the Karelian and Northwest National Economic Councils. From 1965 he worked at the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry as deputy chief and then chief of the Main Administration of the Nonmetallic Ores Industry. From 1970 he headed the Planning and Economic Administration and was a member of that ministry's collegium.

"In 1975 he was appointed RSFSR first deputy minister -- and in 1979 minister -- of the construction materials industry. He has been awarded Orders of the Labor Red Banner and the 'Badge of Honor' and medals, and has been granted the honorific title 'Honored Builder of the RSFSR.' He is a deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet."

REPORT ON 8 JULY RSFSR MINISTERS SESSION

PM151245 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers held on 8 July discussed the tasks of RSFSR soviet and economic organs stemming from the CPSU Central Committee guidelines on speeding up scientific and technical progress and progress in fulfilling the state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development and the RSFSR state budget for 1985. A report was delivered by V. I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The session noted that RSFSR working people, like all the Soviet people, fully support the partys line aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, transforming the quality of the national economy's material and technical base by introducing the achievements of science and technology, and improving management and the economic mechanism. It stressed that consistent implementation of the tasks set by the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress is of paramount importance for carrying out the party's economic strategy, the decisions of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, and preparation for the 27th party congress.

The republic is carrying out a certain amount of work to intensify national economic sectors and increase labor productivity and production efficiency. Existing scientific and technical potential is not, however, being fully exploited. RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministrs, and soviet ispolkoms are not showing proper persistence over retooling production and switching it to progressive forms of labor organization and are making poor use of the achievements of science and technology and advanced experience.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers has adopted for strict guidance and execution the party Central Committee guidelines on speeding up technical and scientific progress. It has instructed RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms to elaborate and implement specific measures for carrying out the tasks set at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee. These tasks call for switching the economy to an intensification footing and for making wide-scale use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress so as to achieve the main goal -- namely, increasing Soviet people's prosperity and strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

Measures were laid down to improve investment and structural policy, increase the technical standard of production, substantially enhance the quality of goods and work, make all-around savings on manpower, materials, and financial resources, ensure greater use of potential by academic, sector, and VUZ science, and decisively improve the integration of science and production. It was pointed out that the management of national economic sectors needs restructuring and the training and retraining of cadres needs further improving.

During examination of progress in fulfilling the state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development and the RSFSR state budget for 1985, it was noted that the republic's economy received further development in the first half of the year.

The increase in production and labor productivity in RSFSR industry compared with the relevant period last year amounted to 2.4 percent. The plan for sales of industrial goods was met. State capital investments were used to commission fixed assets worth R25 billion, which is 15 percent greater than in the first half of 1984. Some 16.7 million cubic meters of housing has been commissioned and many new schools, preschool establishments, hospitals, and other social and consumer facilities have been built.

Spring sowing has been completed quickly in most regions in the republic and fields under agricultural crops are being tended. The plan for procurement of main livestock products has been overfulfilled.

The RSFSR state budget has been met in terms of revenues.

However, certain RSFSR ministries and departments have not ensured fulfillment of the set plans and some of them have even cut the amount of industrial production compared with the first half of 1984 and their fulfillment of contract commitments for the supply of goods is down. The enterprises of a number of RSFSR ministries and departments continue to produce items and consumer goods which are not up to modern standards and do not enjoy demand.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers demanded that RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, on the basis of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the party Central Committee guidelines on speeding up scientific and technical progress, enhance the standard of organizational work in directing subordinate enterprises and organizations, remove existing shortcomings, and ensure that every enterprise, construction site, and organization in transport and the services sphere makes up its backlog in the third quarter and strictly meets the plan targets for the current year, contract commitments, and budget payments. It was pointed out here that it is necessary to increase the growth rate of labor productivity, reduce the prime cost of output, make all-around savings on all types of resources, increase the production of consumer goods, broaden their range, and improve their quality.

Autonomous republic councils of ministers, soviet ispolkoms, and relevant RSFSR ministries and departments are instructed to take requisite measures to prepare for prompt and high-quality agricultural work and the reception, storage, and processing of this year's crop. They are instructed to ensure full procurement of high-quality feed for winter maintenance of livestock and to make fuller use of the pasture period to increase stock yield and increase the production and procurement of all types of livestock products.

Special attention was drawn to the need for all the republic's national economic sectors to be ready in good time for the 1985/86 fall-winter season.

The following took part in the RSFSR Council of Ministers session: V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.P. Razumovskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; B. I. Gostev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department; senior officials of the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee; and scientists and leaders from a number of union ministries, enterprises, and organizations.

RSFSR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS MINISTER REASSIGNED

PM171021 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved comrade S.F. Voyenushkin of his duties as RSFSR minister of the construction materials industry in connection with his transfer to other work.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTENTS OF LATEST KOMMUNIST

PM160934 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 10th issue of KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal, has been published.

It features an information report on the CPSU Central Committee July (1985) Plenum and the speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in Dnepropetrovsk 26 July 1985.

An editorial "the Young Generation of Builders of Communism" is published.

The articles "Technical Progress and the Development of the Investment Complex" by K. Valtukh and "Soviet Trade Unions in the System of Socialist Self-Management" by S. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, are published under the rubric "Toward the 27th Party Congress."

The section "The People's Historical Memory" features a selection of articles devoted to the 800th anniversary of "The Lay of Igor's Campaign" and the article "An Artistic Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War."

The section "From the Experience of the Socialist Community" feature the articles "In the Interests of Building a Developed Socialist Society" by K. Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, and "The Coordination of Economic Interests and Policy Under Socialism" by O. Bogomolov.

The journal publishes the articles "Fidelity to Leninist Teaching Is the Key to Victory" by D. Sarlis, member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; "Potsdam: View of the Future" by V. Nekrasov; and "Democratic Yemen's Foreign Policy and the Struggle Against Imperialism" by A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium.

The issue features book reviews and other materials.

FERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER ON PLANS, SHORTFALLS

LD162351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] An all-union conference has been held in Moscow at which the leaders of the country's major metallurgical enterprises discussed issues concerning the acceleration of scientific and technological progress with scientists in the field. Here is an interview given by Serafim Vasilyevich Kolpakov, minister of ferrous metallurgy of The USSR, to journalist (Irina Gordelyan):

[Begin recording] [Gordelyan] Ferrous metallurgy is one of the basic branches of the national economy upon which the development of our country's overall economic potential depends. Serafim Vasilyevich, what are the tasks that now face the headquarters of the industry so that it can move up to present-day advanced standards?

[Kolpakov] The main task that faces metallurgical workers today is first and foremost that of stabilizing the work of all subdivisions of our industry within the shortest possible time; and after that of building up production so that we can square accounts with our customers as far as the shortfalls are concerned, shortfalls that were allowed to arise during the first quarter of the current year. At the same time, a great amount of preparatory work is being carried out for fulfillment of the serious technical re-equipping program we were assigned at the April plenum of our Party's Central Committee and at the conference of the Central Committee. On the development and technical re-equipping of our industry a decision was issued by the government stipulating the basic targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan. This decision is a program of action for the whole 2 million-strong collective of our industry.

[Gordelyan] Serafim Vasilyevich, what strategic line for accelerating scientific and technological progress have your worked out today: What are the directions in which this will be implemented in practice, and what will it be implemented with?

[Kolpakov] We are planning to direct no less than 50 percent of capital investment into the reconstruction of what has already been created. Here the task is solved in one main way, through the acquisition of high-quality equipment, with which the equipment currently working is to be replaced. We have reached agreement with all the machine-building ministries on a program for the creation of new machines and equipment for the next 5-year plan period, and we must now create, with the machine-builders and within a short period of time, that equipment which we have ordered. At the same time the level of this equipment, as far as its technical specifications are concerned, must be such that its dimensions do not exceed those of the existing equipment, the quality of the output produced is better and on the same level as world achievements, and labor productivity is considerably higher.

[Gordelyan] Serafim Vasilyevich, how will the training of the workers on the new equipment take place?

[Kolpakov] Here we are working in several directions. On the one hand 35,000 young men complete their studies at vocational and technical colleges every year; on the other hand there are centers for raising qualifications at work at every metallurgical enterprise , at all metallurgical enterprises we have a technical college or an institute. As far as the mastery of specific new types of equipment is concerned, we intend to strengthen the training of cadres by means of handing over experience from one to another and sending people on courses.

[Gordelyan] If we are going to mention the cadre policy, then of course one must also mention the organizational side of this matter and the placement of cadres.

[Kolpakov] We are hoping for a strengthening of our individual subdivisions through redeployment. The rising generation, with better qualifications, will occupy its appropriate place. We look at the question like this: Those who today occupy certain management posts must march in step with us; but those who don't want to go in step will have to be backed up with others who are better trained. We consider that by raising the level of demands made, by raising discipline and the responsibility at every enterprise, we must improve considerably the work of our industry.

[Gordelyan] Serafim Vasilyevich, what measures are to be taken in the industry in order that obligations under agreements within the national economic plan are fulfilled 100 percent, both within the industry and also for other industrial enterprises?

[Kolpakov] These measures take many forms. We consider that today -- as far as our industry's own external supplies are concerned -- the enterprises supplying us, the workers of other ministries who provide us with coking coal, natural gas, oil, electric power, rail transportation services, and so on, have today solved the tasks that ensure the normal functioning of the industry as a whole. Consequently, the main task today is the solution of internal issues, the organization of production, and ensuring that each metallurgical enterprise works in a stable way. In this connection in a number of subindustries of ours, in particular in the ore-extraction industry, we have achieved definite successes. Today our miners have virtually eliminated shortfalls that arose during the first quarter of this year in connection with the severe winter weather conditions and have ensured fulfillment of the plan for the half year. Consequently, they have also ensured normal work on the part of the metallurgical enterprises. As far as the metallurgical enterprises are concerned, here there are still a number of shortfalls for individual enterprises that are not ensuring a high level of work today: in the Ukraine there is the Krivoy Rog metallurgical combine, the Yenakiyevo Metallurgical works, and the Zaporozhstal Metallurgical Combine; among the works in the Russian Federation there is the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical works, the Oskol Electrometallurgical Combine; and in Kazakhstan there is the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine. In the immediate future our main task is to bring these enterprises up to a stable level of work, which will determine stable work by the industry as a whole. But the stabilization of the work and ensuring the 100 percent fulfillment of orders is, so to speak, the minimum program. This is very hard and difficult work for metallurgists. In order to solve it, extremely stable work on the part of the industry is required along with overfulfillment of the state plan by a minimum of between 1 and 2 percent, which will make it possible to fulfill on a stable basis 100 percent of orders. And we are working on this program in order to carry it out next year. [end recording]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 15-17 JULY

LD180435 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15-17 July 1985. GMT times of broadcasts appear in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 July

In North Ossetia, the boundary of the harvest of winter grains has approached the foothills of the Central Caucasus. A good harvest has been grown in the foothills, up to 35 quintals of winter wheat despite the difficult weather conditions. In spring there was little moisture and then there were downpours. (0001)

In Omsk Oblast sown and natural grasses have been cut on 500,000 hectares, or more than one-third of the planned areas. Many farms are completing the first cut of grasses at the present time. (0104)

Kiev: Reaping has started by the farms of most oblasts in the Ukraine. In the south of the republic winter wheat is already being harvested. In the north, mainly barley is being harvested and in the west harvesting of peas has started. Everywhere mechanizers are reaping with a low cut. In Dnepropetrovsk Oblast it has been calculated that a cut of the stubble at a height of no more than 5 cm will make it possible to procure an additional 35,000 tons of straw. (0400)

Groznyy: Mass delivery of grain to the state was started by farms of Chechen-Ingushetia. This year for the first time all wheat grown on the ASSR's fields is being delivered to the grain reception centers in the highest quality, strong and valuable varieties. Working under an intensive technology of growing agricultural crops, the ASSR's grain growers intend to exceed considerably the 500,000 [unit unspecified] target of total grain yield. (0400)

Orenburg: The harvest has also arrived in the southern areas of the Urals, a major granary of the RSFSR. Grains are to be harvested here from 400,000 ha. Today reaping of winter grain crops and barley got underway in Ilekskiy Rayon. (0400)

Belgorod: The harvesting campaign is also getting under way in the Central Chernozem Zone. The progressive flowline method is being used everywhere in the harvest. It makes it possible not only to avoid grain losses but also to save straw, substantially supplementing the feed base of animal husbandry. (0400)

Kazakh farmers have started harvesting alfalfa seeds. They obtain about 2 quintals of pure grain per hectare after thrashing. Alfalfa varieties Uzgenskaya Sinyaya and Tokmakskaya selected in Kazakhstan, are highly efficient in any of the country's farming zones. (1530)

The new variety of spring wheat Moskovskaya-35 has occupied over 2,000,000 ha of lands in central regions of Russia. Apart from the high yield, this variety is distinguished by resistance to various diseases of crops. (1530)

Kirghiziya: Grain harvesting is gathering pace here. At republican farms winter and cereal crops have been cut from 150,000 ha, which is a third of all the area occupied by those crops. Mass harvesting is now under way in the Chuy and Talas valleys and in Osh Oblast. (2230)

More than 500,000 tons of coarse and succulent fodders have been procured to date by Omsk Oblast mechanizers. (0001)

To date grains have been harvested from 100,000 ha in Dagestan. (0204)

The second harvest of perennial grasses is taking place in Saratov Oblast. Over 300,000 tons of haylage has now been laid in, more than half the plan. (1100)

Mass harvesting of grains is taking place in southern RSFSR. By the start of this week grain crops had been harvested on 4,500,000 ha and threshing had taken place on 2,500,000 ha. The harvesting is taking place later in the season than last year because of the late spring. Currently the northern limit of the harvesting is in Belgorod Oblast and Voronezh Oblast. Trial swatches have been cut in Saratov and Orenburg Oblasts. Sorting and threshing is being carried out on a large scale everywhere in the North Caucasus, in Astrakhan and Volgograd Oblasts, and in Kalmykia. (1530)

Harvesting of cereals in Moldavia has been completed on almost one-third of the area. Most farms have started threshing. The harvest is good, with a yield of 45 quintals per hectare and is proceeding with two and three shifts being worked. (1530)

Bread grain crops have been threshed on 1,000,000 ha, 40 percent of the total area, in the Don region. Some farms have completed harvesting. (1530)

17 July

Reaping of grain got under way today on the fourth 100,000 ha in Kharkov Oblast. Harvesters and grain harvesting combines have been set at the lowest cutting position. This has been caused by the state of the plant stand of early grain and pulse crops. (0204)

Corn now occupies almost one-third of a million ha in Uzbekistan. A considerable part of it is being cultivated for grain. On plots where reaping for silage has been completed repeat sowing is started without delay. (0204)

Today Kuban farmers delivered 500,000 tons of winter wheat and barley. (1300)

Winter wheat harvesting has started today in the Ukraine. Following farmers of the southern oblasts, the work is being done in the north and west of the republic. The summer cereals are stunted in large areas and lodged in some places. Conditions are difficult, but farmers united in 13,000 complex detachments are showing great skill. Daily the republic's farms are harvesting early grains and pulses from 350,000 ha.

Harvesting is now under way in Belgorod and Voronezh Oblasts, and a start has been made in Saratov and Orenburg Oblasts. By mid-summer, grains and pulses had been reaped on a total of slightly less than 10,000,000 ha in the country as a whole. On over half this area the swatches have been gathered and threshed. Poor weather had led to a substantial interval between reaping and threshing, as the grain in swatches does not have time to dry out. Thanks to intensive use of irrigation technology, many Kuban and Rostov Oblast farms have met their plans for sales to the state of strong wheat. This year spring and winter grain crops are being cultivated with progressive technology on a total of over 17,000,000 ha. Well-organized work at elevators is very important, to ensure that strong wheat is not mixed with lower grades. (1800)

Crimea: Grain crops have been cut here from half the alloted area. Mechanizers have mainly completed barly harvesting and have gone over to wheat harvesting. (2230)

Tadzhikistan: Feed procurement is in full swing. To date more than 1,000,000 tons have been put in store, which is 65 percent of the annual plan. Alfalfa harvesting is being conducted at fast rates in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast: the fourth cutting of it is already being completed there. (2230)

Grain harvesting has begun in Kursk Oblast. (2300)

STATISTICS DIRECTORATE REPORTS CROP RESULTS

LD180207 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Directorate reports that by Monday, 15 July, grain and pulse crops excluding corn had been cut on 9,300,000 hectares and threshed on 5,500,000 hectares. Sown and meadow grasses in the first cut have been gathered on an area of 46,700,000 hectares. A total of 29,100,000 metric tons of hay, or 37 percent of the planned amount, has been stored, as well as 39,500,000 metric tons of haylage and 2,900,000 metric tons of grass meal.

VOROTNIKOV, NIKONOV ATTEND RSFSR FARM CONFERENCES

Non-Chernozem Zone

LD120913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] A conference on questions of the agroindustrial complex of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation opened in Kostroma today. Taking part are party and administrative officials, leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and leading production workers from 29 oblasts and autonomous republics. The conference participants will learn about progressive techniques of procuring and storing feed, industrial methods of cultivating potatoes and vegetables, and will be able to see how new agricultural machines and combines are used in practice, and also land improvement equipment. Taking part in the work of the conference are Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Chernozem Zone Conference

LD131632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] A conference of party, administrative, and economic workers of autonomous republics and oblasts of the Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR finished in Kostroma today. The tasks in realizing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of further developing and raising the efficiency of agriculture, as well as other branches of the agroindustrial complex of the RSFRSR Chernozem Zone in the years of 1986-1990 were discussed. Reserves for augmenting agricultural produce were examined.

Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the conference.

A report was made by Comrade Myermin, the first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Among those who spoke were Comrade Balandin, first secretary of the Kostroma Oblast party committee; Comrade Popov, chairman of the Leningrad Oblast Executive Committee; Comrade Shamonin, secretary of the Moscow Oblast party committee; Comrade (Lobotov), chairman of a Vologda "Rodina" collective farm; and others.

The conference noted that measures to reorganize the Chernozem Zone have brought about positive results. The volume of industrial output has increased; experience in raising the soil's fertility and complex construction in the countryside has been accumulated; and economic indexes of collective and state farms have improved. At the same time, the conference's participants stressed that potential possibilities of increasing output of agricultural produce in the Chernozem Zone are not being fully realized. One of the basic reserves is significant improvement of work with the land. Concentration of efforts of all sections of the agroindustrial complex at raising fertility of the lands and effective use of each hectare of them is necessary.

The conference placed special emphasis on the importance of increasing production of grain. The Chernozem Zone is absolutely capable of becoming a zone of stable grain harvests. The basic way to reach this end is to increase the efficiency of grainfields' use. Use of intensive technologies is of great importance here.

The conference noted the importance of increasing attention toward economically weak collective and state farms; outlining additional measures to surmount their backlogs. For instance, the material and technical base of such farms is going to be strengthened.

Serious attention was paid at the conference to a more distinct differentiation between functions of the party, administrative, and economic organs. Resolving current production issues without participation of agroindustrial associations, collective and state farms, or other agricultural subunits should not be tolerated. It is necessary to do everything in our power to make the measures on further reorganization of the Chernozem Zone which have been outlined, start to be brought into life without a delay, and give positive results as early as this year.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; executives of the CPSU Central Committee; the RSFSR Council of Ministers; ministries and departments took part in the work of the conference.

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVESTING -- Grain harvesting has been completed in the Nakhichevan ASSR. The field workers have acquired 35.7 quintals of grain from every hectare of land. The central statistics administration has disclosed that the republic-level hectare productivity currently stands at 27.5 quintals. A total of 1.117 million tons of grain crops have been threshed. [Excerpt] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 17 Jul 85 GF]

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE 'MOLNIYA-3' LAUNCHED

LD170958 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- The artificial earth communication satellite "Molniya-3" was launched in the Soviet Union today to ensure exploitation of the long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication, transmission of programmes of Central Television of the USSR to the points of the Orbita network, and international cooperation.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the apogee of 40,850 kilometres in the Northern Hemisphere and the perigee of 462 kilometres in the Southern Hemisphers. The period of its revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes, the inclination of the orbit -- 62.8 degrees. Communication sessions via the "Molniya-3" satellite will be carried out in line with the programme.

'SOYUZ-APOLLO' TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

LD180204 Moscow TASS in English 2216 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 18 TASS -- The joint Soviet-U.S. space flight under the "Soyuz-Apollo" program proved that fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the USA in space exploration is possible. This was stated in an interview to the ABC television network by participants in the remarkable flight -- Astronaut Thomas Stafford and Cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov. They and the other members of the "Soyuz" and "Apollo" crews are now in Washington where they took part in the ceremony devoted to the tenth anniversary of the "Soyuz-Apollo" space flight at the invitation of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and The Planetary Society.

If two countries despite distinctions existing between them then succeeded in implementing their daring plan, they are capable of resolving other complex problems in future, said commander of the U.S. crew Stafford. Ten years ago some billion people watched T.V. sets to see how our work would be proceeding, Aleksey Leonov stressed. We showed to the whole world that we can cooperate in such a complex sphere as space explorations.

'PROGRESS-24' CARGO SHIP COMPLETES FLIGHT

LD160819 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

The automatic cargo space ship "Progress-24", which was put into a near-earth orbit on June 21, 1985, has completed its flight. On June 23, the cargo space ship docked with the "Salyut-7-Soyuz T-13" orbital complex. The work planned for the time of the joint flight, including unloading of the space ship, refuelling of the joint power unit and pumping drinking water into the storage tanks of the station, has been carried out in full.

At 16 hours 28 minutes Moscow time on July 15, the "Progress-24" space ship undocked from the station. Its power unit was switched on at pre-set time. As a result of the braking, the cargo spaceship passed over the descent trajectory, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere and ceased to exist.

In accordance with the program of the study of the natural resources of the earth, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh will conduct today another series of geophysical studies. Plannned for today are visual-instrumental observations and the photographing of separate areas of the territory of Central Asian republics, the Volga Region, the North Caucasus and the Crimea.

According to the results of the medical control, the cosmonauts are in good health and feel well. The on-board systems of the research complex "Salyut-7 - Soyuz T-13" are functioning normally.

EXPANSION OF SIBERIAN OIL DEVELOPMENT PLANNED

LD171845 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Novosibirsk July 17 TASS -- Oil that formed in entrails of Siberia some 500-700 million years ago is not black but golden in colour. Flasks with ancient oil that was discovered in eastern Siberia were brought by geologists to an all-union scientific conference under way here.

The theme of the conference is the development of Siberia's productive forces and the tasks of speeding up scientific and technical progress. It was noted in scientists' reports that Siberia accounts for over half the volume of oil and gas extraction in the USSR. Siberia is expected to preserve this role till at least the end of the current century. For the first time in world practice, Soviet scientists proved that prospecting for oil and gas can be successful not only in the layers of the Mesozoic era but also in more ancient sediments whose age surpasses half a billion years.

Alongside the West-Siberian province Tyumen scientists announced the discovery of a new oil and gas bearing province -- the east Siberian. Gas deposits were discovered and are being developed in the north of the Krasnoyarsk territory, in the basin of the Vilyui River in Yakutia. Geologists are also surveying the area of the middle reaches of the Podkamennaya Tunguska. Scientists believe that another area of oil and gas extraction will spring up in dense taiga which was reached so far only by researchers studying the mysterious Tunguska meteorite.

A new lease on life might be given to western Sibera by prospecting for new deposits in those places where the beds and deltas of ancient rivers were formed. Geochemists proved that intensive processes of petroleum formation took place in such reliefs.

INDUSTRIAL USE OF ACCELERATED PARTICLES TECHNOLOGY

LD170055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Leningrad, 16 Jul (TASS) -- By "bombarding" semiconductor crystals with a powerful beam of charged particles, Soviet scientists have been able to make a considerable increase in the speed of response and reliability of diodes, transistors, integrated microcircuits and other types of electronics. The technology for this has been developed in the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus. This is the leading Soviet center for development of experimental thermonuclear synthesis installations, research reactors and elementary particle accelerators for industry and medicine. The Leningrad institute's installations operate in the USSR, CEMA countries, Finland and developing countries.

Vasiliy Glukhikh, director of the institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, commented that the achievements of Soviet fundamental science made it possible to "dress electrons in working overalls" and create new and revolutionary technologies on a wide scale.

Any materials, for instance, acquire unusual properties when subjected to a stream of accelerated particles. Thus irradiated polyethylene is capable of withstanding thermal loads of up to 200 degrees, three times as much as normal. Under the action of charged particles accelerated drying of lacquer coatings can be carried out. Radiational flaw detectors give information on the internal structure of steel sheets tens of centimeters thick within a few hours. In agriculture, electronic irradiation allows up to 200 tons per hour of grain to be disinfected of pests. Experiments in radiation sterilization of sewage are being successfully carried out.

Despite the relatively high cost of accelerator technology, Vasiliy Glukhikh stressed, it pays for itself in less than a year.

NEW REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT SHIP SERIES LAUNCHED

PM161341 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[Report by Zh. Azarova under the rubric "Maiden Voyage": "From the Docks to the Exhibition"]

[Text] Kaliningrad -- The refrigerated transport ship "Bukhta Russkaya" built at a Nilolayev ship building plant has left for its maiden voyage. It is bound for Leningrad, for the "Inrybprom-85" international exhibition.

"The exhibition committee's decision was no accident," O. Tkachev, deputy chief of the Kaliningrad "Mortransflot" administration, says. "The launching of a refrigerated ship of this type marks the start of a new stage in Soviet ship building. The ship can work in any fishing regions for 50 days without refuelling. It has good navigational properties and thanks to its shallow draft, it can dock even in shallow ports. Its maximum speed is nearly 16 knots. In brief, it is a ship of universal application, highly economical, maneuverable, and convenient to operate. On board every condition is provided for the crew members' work and leisure; modern equipment, convenient and comfortable cabins with showers and air conditioning, sports facilities, and a sauna. We will be the first in the sector to take a refrigerated ship of this type after the exhibition has closed. Our flotilla will later be swelled by several more ships of this series."

BRIEFS

VEGA PROJECT TECHNOLOGY -- Instruments made at the design office of scientific instrument building of the Uzbekistan Academy of Science are on the Vega-1 and Vega-?. One is a phased transition indicator (indikator fazovykh perekhodov) which makes a quantity analysis of the chemical components of the Venusian atmosphere. The other is a laser cyclometer which studies the size and distribution of aerosols in the atmosphere. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 16 Jul 85 LD]

MICROPROCESSOR PRODUCTION -- The Kiev Precision Electric Instruments Production Association has produced the first serial batch of microprocessor-based devices with digital display. Having taken over control of the machining of components using metal cutting machine tools, these devices will considerably improve labor productivity. In the next 5-year period the association will transfer one-third of all its output to the new component base. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Jul 85 LD]

EXERCISE COMMANDER DESCRIBES 'KAVKAZ-85'

PM171328 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

[unidentified own correspondent interview with Colonel General B. Arkhipov, commander of the Transcaucasus Military District: "Examination of Combat Maturity" -- date and place unspecified, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpt] The exercise code-named "Kavkaz '85" involving troops of the Transcaucasus Military District started yesterday in the region of Rustavi, Akstafa, Tsiteli-Tskaro, and Sagaredzho. At the request of a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Colonel General V. Arkhipov, exercise leader and commander of the Transcaucasus Military District, replied to a number of questions linked with the forthcoming combat training actions.

Question: Comrade Colonel General, what tasks are being resolved during the exercise?

Answer: Exercises on the scale of "Kavkaz '85" create favorable conditions for the detailed rehearsal of questions of coordination between different categories of troops -- ground forces units and aircraft. They are given great attention in the dynamics of offensive and defensive battles and when introducing reserves and second echelons, utilizing flanking detachments, and overcoming various natural and artificial obstacles.

It is planned to study questions aimed at improving the skill of commanders and staffs in leading troops, the combat skills of the personnel, and the forms and methods of party political work. These questions are usually rehearsed at other exercises too. The particular feature of the current exercise is that units and subunits are operating in mountainous and semidesert localities.

During the exercise close attention will be devoted to questions left unresolved in the winter training period. First and foremost this means the control of columns on the march, the utilization of the firing capability of tanks and combat infantry mechanized equipment in very rugged terrain, and air strikes. The "Kavkaz '85" exercises must be an important step in improving officers' professional skills and the personnel's ability to use equipment and weapons in a complex situation.

Question: Please describe briefly the exercise region.

Answer: It is a section of the Iori plateau located southeast of Tbilisi on the territory of two republics -- Georgia and Azerbaijan. In this area it is possible to create a complex and instructive situation for the troops and resolve all the tasks to a high standard. The terrain here is very rugged and there are many almost impassable obstacles. The exercises are being held at the height of summer when the high temperatures, requiring reliable physical and psychological tempering, will be a test for the personnel.

Moving into the region of Rustavi, Akstafa, Tsiteli-Tskaro, and Sagaredzho, the units and subunits marched into the mountains. The columns have crossed deep canyons and rivers and climbed up to the passes along winding tracks. Naturally, this kind of experience is valuable not only for the participants in the exercise but for all the district's personnel.

TV Report

LD172321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report on 'Kavkaz-85' military exercises]

[Text] The 'Kavkaz-85' exercises of the Transcaucasian Military District's troops are continuing. Observers from some of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have arrived in the area of the exercises, among them being observers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the CSSR, Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy and Turkey.

[Video report by correspondent T. Sulkhanishvili] As had been planned, aircraft and armored units were the first today to go into the attack. The previous day, intelligence reported that the opposing side had very felicitously placed its sub-units in the steppe and in the mountainous terrain.

Much depended on whether success would be achieved in reaching the enemy quickly and stunning him, not only by the power of the combat equipment but also by the surprise of the attack.

The forcing of a water obstacle was a tactical task that confronted the attackers at the very outset of the operation. [video shows three trucks loaded with pontoon-bridge sections reversing to edge of river and another bridge section unfolding into the water] In a matter of minutes the pontoons had been put into place and a column of tanks confidently overcame the first defensive line. [video shows four T-62 tanks crossing pontoon bridge]

The area of the exercises has its boundaries, but when the troops begin to maneuvre, under the conditions of the complex strategic game they are entitled to make use of any adjacent roads.

Everywhere the local population extends an enthusiastic welcome to the servicemen, confirming the inseparability of the army and the people. One of these meetings took place not far from the Kakhetian village of Patardzeuli in the Sagaredzho rayon at the memorial to those who fell in the Great Patriotic War. [video shows servicemen, schoolgirls and other local inhabitants watching a display of dancing and singing] Singing, dancing, and flowers on armor -- surely this is the best symbol of peace and an expression of a passionate desire to toil for the good of one's homeland and for the sake of the happiness of the upcoming generation.

[Begin Vandriutsa video recording -- identified by caption as a company commander] Our unit travelled thousands of kilometers and fought from the walls of Belgorod and the Caucasian mountains to Berlin. Three people in our regiment were given the title of Hero of the Soviet Union: Four became full holders of the Order of Glory. As the grandson of a soldier at the front I am proud that the honor has befallen us of becoming part of the relay of defenders of the homeland. [end recording]

[Begin L.K. Tediashvili video recording -- identified by caption as a twice olympic champion] In the village of Kakabeti, where I am chairman of a Kolkhoz, 600 men went off to war. Of this number, 415 remained on the battlefield. We are aware of the nature of the soldier's work and its difficulties, and it is with pleasure and great joy that our rayon today welcomes participants in the Kavkaz-85 exercises. We are highly delighted. [end recording]

RAIDO VOLGA REPROTS END OF EXERCISES IN GDR

LD161116 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Radio Volga in Russian to the Soviet Forces on 15 July at 1830 GMT carries a report on the 14 July and of joint tactical excercises on GDR territory by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the National People's Army of the GDR. "The exercise showed the increased combat skill and coordination of the servicemen of the fraternal armies," the announcer says. Freelance correspondent Major Valentin Nikolskiy reports by telephone that the servicemen of his tank company operated successfully deep inside enemy defenses, negotiating difficult terrain. "When the enemy used toxins they quickly gave the equipment special treatment." Lieutenant Zatenko reported that the air squadron where Kyshin, communist officer, serves, scrambled quickly and reached their destination despite poor visibility.

The announcer goes on to say that the motorized infantry of the unit where Private Manidzhanov is serving carried out target practice. Private Platov hit all targets, saving half of his ammunition.

Freelance correspondent Captain Leonid Teplov reports that the platoon commanded by Lieutenant Andreyevskiy did well in communications work in the exercise.

Guards Major Anatoliy Vysotskiy also reports by telephone on the successful mission of a reconnaissance aircraft crew who spotted a well-concealed enemy missile installation and probed its defenses so that fighter bombers were able to mount an attack on it.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS BUNDESWEHR NATO ROLE

PM171533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Military-political review by observer V. Pustov: "NATO's Strike Force"]

[Text] In the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascist Germany, the people of the whole world are asking particularly frequently: Why is the threat of aggression again emanating from German soil? In the West, as is well known, there are influential circles who would not be averse to directing the development of events into precisely that channel. Back in 1955 they achieved the adoption of the Paris agreements, on whose basis the occupation regime in the FRG was repealed and that country was allowed to have armed forces. Soon the FRG was accepted into the aggressive NATO bloc. And 30 years ago, in July of that same year, the Bundestag approved the so-called "law on volunteers" which defined the procedure for selecting the backbone of the future Bundeswehr -- 6,000 men.

Not that 6,000 seems that many. But, as they say, you have to start somewhere. Not 6 weeks had passed before Bonn officially announced its wish for over 150,000 men to enter into military service. They included over 40,000 former officers -- the most revanchist and aggressively inclined section of Hitler's defeated Wehrmacht which refused to come to terms with the Nazi regime's defeat in World War II. Soon there followed other laws, including the law on compulsory military service. It did not take long to bring the Bundeswehr's numerical strength up to 0.5 million.

The Bundeswehr is assigned the role of NATO chief strike force in Europe. Of the 23 divisions belonging to the bloc's allied armed forces in the central European theater, 12, that is over half, belong to the FRG. The majority belong to the NATO troops' first strategic echelon and are deployed close to the GDR and CSSR borders. The Bundesmarine makes up over two-thirds of the bloc's naval forces in the Baltic while the Luftwaffe makes up one-third of its air forces. Bonn has taken on the brunt of expenditure under the program to expand and modernize NATO military infrastructure.

According to West German press reports, in the event of war the Bundeswehr's numerical strength would be rapidly brought up to 1.3 million men. Its staffs already include the number of transport facilities (300,000 including 15,000 tracked vehicles) needed to transport additional troops within 24 hours to the 50-kilometer zone along the FRG's eastern border.

But Bonn is reluctant to be content merely with an "exemplary" contribution to the NATO war machine. It is seeking persistently a role in accordance with this contribution or better still a dominant role in the bloc's adoption of its most important decisions and in pursuing militarist policy. Those in power in Bonn are seeking by one means or another to gain access to nuclear weapons. This dangerous design has never given them rest. Back in the fifties the then Chancellor Adenauer said: "The most important question for us right now is the question of obtaining nuclear missile weapons through NATO." Here, speculating on his transatlantic allies' blind anti-Sovietism, he deemed it necessary to recall that the Soviet Union and its allies were considered to be "NATO's potential enemy."

In our time Adenauer's spiritual heirs, prey to nuclear lusts, are gambling both on NATO and on the military-political "integration of Europe," in particular on the further development of military-political cooperation with France. Here they also see circuitous routes to the acquisition of weapons of mass annihilation. Thus, W. Marx, chairman of the Bundeswehr Foreign Affairs Commission, insists that Paris should consult with Bonn in taking decisions concerning nuclear missile weapons. Todenhoefer, the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] Bundeswehr faction's expert on security questions, goes even further. He is demanding that all nuclear arsenals in West Europe, including U.S. arsenals, be placed under the command of some kind of "European council for nuclear defense questions." "This council," he has said, "should also give a seat and a vote to the West European countries, which do not have nuclear weapons, like the FRG, for instance."

The next step was taken at the recent Milan session of the EC at head of state and government level. It discussed the draft "treaty on a European alliance" proposed by the FRG and France. It provided for the "Common Market" countries' pursuit of a coordinated foreign and military policy. The draft provoked serious disputes and differences. Greece and Denmark, for instance, with reason saw in it not only an attempt by Bonn and Paris to strengthen their own positions in the EEC at the expense of the other partners. Any "politicization" of that community would attach the West European countries even more firmly to dangerous NATO and, therefore, U.S., political and militarist adventures. Other West European countries also saw in this document Bonn's overt gamble on hegemony.

However, the debacle in Milan has in no way discouraged the Bonn leaders. In an interview with the Paris weekly L'EXPRESS, Chancellor Kohl made it clearly understood that the FRG is prepared to advance along the path of creating a "European alliance" even if the majority of "common market" countries are against it. That, it turns out, is how close to it is this idea, which promises West Germany the opportunity to gradually become involved in the solution of questions connected with the French military potential, including nuclear potential.

Even among high-ranking Western circles indulgent toward the FRG's accelerated militarization alarmed voices are sometimes to be heard warning of the risk to peace and security in Europe with which the nuclear ambitions of the Bonn lovers of military adventures dreaming of revenge are fraught.

Notable in this respect is the statement by NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington: "Think of all the problems that would arise if the German finger were on the nuclear button." Nonetheless this finger is persistently stretching toward the nuclear button. It must be supposed that there was a reason why Bonn sought for a Bundeswehr representative the post of NATO deputy allied commander, Europe. General Mak got the post. He is now in charge of matters relating to the development of operational plans for using NATO nuclear weapons.

West Germany's militarization would be inconceivable were it not inspired and supported by Washington. If the opportunity arises or even if it doesn't, it tries to show special trust in its NATO ally in Bonn. Granting Bundeswehr generals top command posts in the NATO military structure, lifting the restrictions on West Germany's production of arms, in fact supporting the militarist plans being nurtured in Bonn and the revanchist claims being made, and so forth -- all this is taking place only with the blessing of its senior partner across the ocean.

However, the U.S. imperialists don't do anything just for the hell of it, as they say. Their patronage has to be paid for. West Germany, which borders directly on the socialist community countries, has been turned into a bridgehead of aggression. There is no other European country whose territory is so full of virtually all types of U.S. weapons, including nuclear missile weapons. The Pentagon strategists' calculation is obvious: If they unleash a nuclear war they want to keep U.S. territory from a crushing retaliatory strike, putting the FRG and the other European countries in its line.

However, all this in no way means that all that remains for the Bonn leaders is some passive role in implementing U.S.-NATO aggressive plans. On the contrary, in connection with the 30th anniversary of West Germany's entry into NATO, Chancellor Kohl openly boasted recently that the FRG has played and is continuing to play the main role after the United States in deploying U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons -- Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles -- in West Europe. For entirely understandable reasons the chancellor deeps quiet about how his country has thus been doomed to the unenviable role of the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. Some 72 launchers for Pershing II missiles have now been deployed at U.S. bases in the FRG.

To all appearances, official Bonn is also prepared to agree to the deployment of neutron weapons on the country's territory. According to a report in the West German magazine STERN, the U.S. General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, has stated this while in Washington. The magazine notes in this connection that the 155 mm neutron shells being produced in the United States fit not only the U.S. guns but also guns produced jointly by West Germany, Britain, and Italy.

Influential forces have been found in the FRG ready to take a favorable view of the deployment of another type of barbaric weapon -- binary chemical weapons -- in the country. Representatives of the CDU/CSU bloc, which is part of the government, approved the dangerous plan immediately after U.S. Congress' recent decision to earmark funds for the production of this nerve gas mixture. Here too, as the recent TASS statement emphasizes, "there is again a manifestation of the perfidy of the designs of Washington, which would like to stand aloof and is counting on placing the territory of its allies beneath a retaliatory strike." The FRG ruling circles' ambitions are not restricted to "earthly" matters, so to speak. Their eyes are now also turned toward space.

Although, according to FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, the FRG Government is "still studying" the question of participation in the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" program, disguised as a defense program, other ministers, disregarding the mounting protests in the country, are openly expressing their support for it. West German specialists are in the United States right now to collect information about the program. The FRG Government has announced that it does not intend to prevent private companies from taking part in the implementation of plans to militarize space. The following fact is also characteristic. According to the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, a secret meeting took place in Munich recently between Keyworth, science adviser to the U.S. President, and leaders of the conservative mass media and FRG Defense Minister Woerner. The meeting discussed questions connected with rendering propaganda support to U.S. plans to prepare for "star wars."

Bonn is linking far-reaching calculations with its participation in the militarization of space. The joint production of space strike armaments could to some degree compensate for the lack of its own weapons of mass annihilation, which is still banned in the FRG. It is not for nothing that the West German Government states that "the space program makes it possible to view the problems of the FRG's European and military strategy in a different light."

Broad circles of the European public, including the West German public, are following with mounting alarm the FRG's accelerated militarization and its orientation toward the dangerous policy of confrontation with the socialist world which Washington is pursuing. This course can only lead to the even greater aggravation of the situation not only in Europe but also beyond. We cannot allow aggression to be initiated from German soil again.